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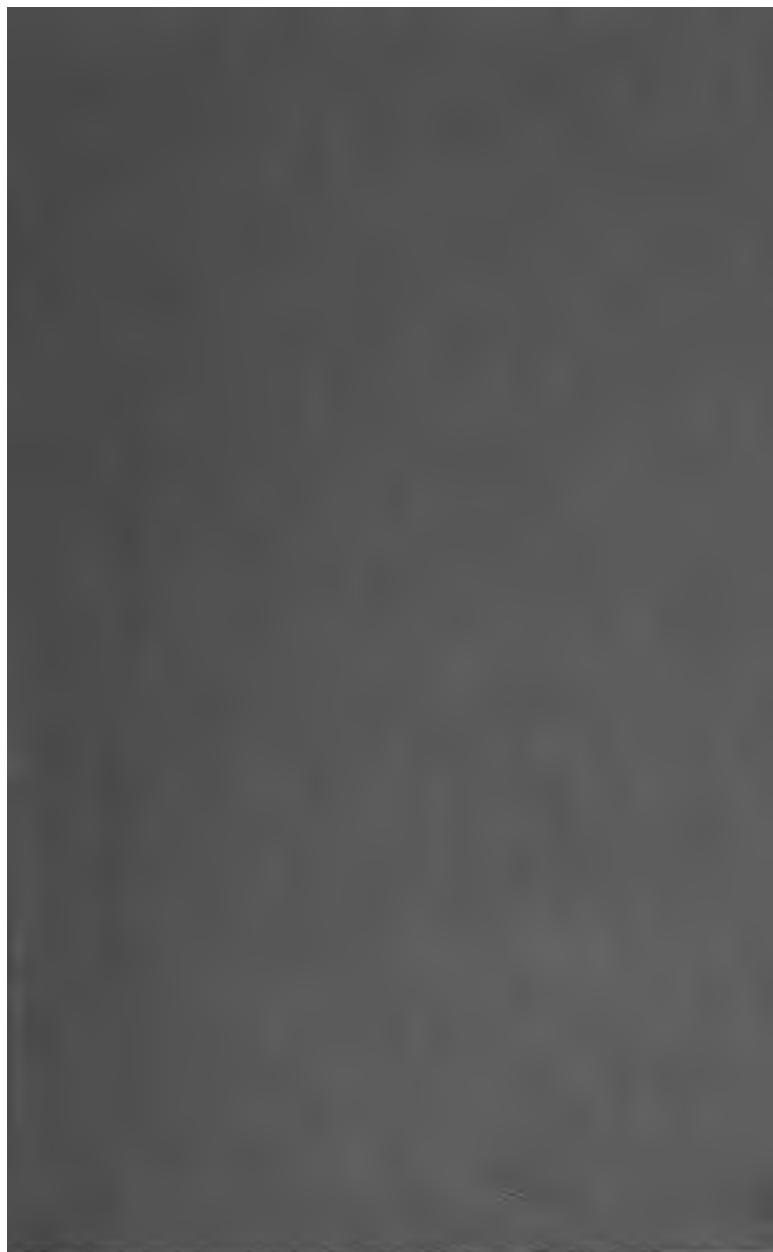


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THE FIRST BOOK
OF
FRENCH COMPOSITION

THE FIRST BOOK
OF
FRENCH COMPOSITION

MATERIALS FOR TRANSLATING ENGLISH INTO FRENCH
FOR ELEMENTARY CLASSES

BY

A. ROULIER, B.A.,

Fellow Univ. Gallic.

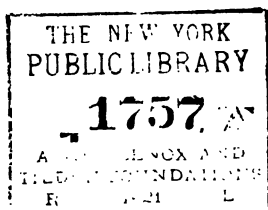
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2007
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TO

THE REV. DR. HAIG BROWN, LL.D.

HEAD-MASTER AT CHARTERHOUSE,

This Volume is respectfully inscribed,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

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TO

THE REV. DR. HAIG BROWN, LL.D.

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THE AUTHOR.



P R E F A C E.

THIS work is designed for beginners, and may be put into the hands of any person knowing the elementary rules concerning substantives, articles, and adjectives, and the conjugation of regular verbs.

My object has not been to write a course of grammar, but to make the pupils familiar with the most important rules of daily occurrence in translating English into French. In teaching I have been struck by the difficulty most pupils experience in the simplest translations of this kind. Many who have studied grammar some time, and who easily understand French at sight, are unable to translate English into French without making a great number of mistakes. From this, it has seemed to me that it would be useful to familiarise pupils as early as possible with the most common difficulties of translation. To accomplish this, I have collected some pieces of English prose, and have arranged them as examples to the rules. At the end of these pieces, I have put others bearing on the whole of the rules, and serving as a recapitulation.

The book is divided into two parts :

PART I.—Pieces for Translation, with rules.

PART II.—Pieces for Translation, without rules.

The pieces for translation are almost all on familiar subjects, such as relationship, the division of time, &c., &c. I have added some dialogues, and a few short anecdotes, endeavouring to combine amusement with instruction (according to the precept of the poet, "*utile dulci*").

In the Second Part, I have graduated the pieces, beginning with very easy ones, and ending with an extract from Shakspeare. In addition to this, being unwilling to withdraw too suddenly all help from the pupil, but wishing rather to lead him step by step to do without it, I have pointed out the principal difficulties at the beginning of the Second Part by printing certain words in italics; then I have gradually omitted this assistance, and the few concluding pieces are printed entirely without this difference. None of the translation books I have yet seen are graduated in this manner, the first pieces being almost as difficult as the last.

The pieces for translation in the First Part are preceded by a Rule and a Vocabulary. Those in the Second Part are preceded by a Vocabulary only.

The Rules are thirty-eight in number. These relate to the position which certain English words should occupy in French, the manner of translating them, and the way of rendering certain "*tournures*" which, though common in English, are not admissible in French.

Each of the Vocabularies contains all the words used in the following piece for translation, except

those which have already been given. These Vocabularies should be learnt by heart. The words have been arranged and classified in alphabetical order, that they may be more easily found. Sometimes to the French word I have added the Latin one from which it is derived. The importance of "derivation" has greatly increased since the publication of Mr. Brachet and Mr. Littré's Dictionaries. Still my principal object being to write a practical, not a learned, book, I have only introduced such derivations as are likely to aid the memory. I have only inserted the Latin when it so closely resembles the French as materially to facilitate the memory of such as have any knowledge of Latin. This is a novelty which, while useful to those who study Latin, will not hurt those who do not study it.

The Notes, which follow the pieces for translation, relate to difficulties which are not touched upon by the rules which precede them. Sometimes I have simply given the translation of a word; as far as possible, I have given the English equivalent for the "*tournure*," leaving the pupil to translate it. When the tense or person of an irregular verb is formed regularly, I have not given the translation.

The Vivâ Voce portion is intended either to exercise the pupil more fully in the difficulty pointed out by the rule, or to call his attention to other difficulties—idioms, for example—which are met with in the translation. When these difficulties are considered to be sufficiently important, they are pointed out by a rule at the head of the exercise.

Such is, then, the object of my book, and the plan with which its different parts have been composed. It combines materials for conversation and translation, and can be used at any time without the assistance of a dictionary. I have not yet met with a French educational work based on these principles, and I am therefore inclined to doubt the previous existence of such a book. It has cost me much labour and research. Nevertheless, I shall be amply repaid for all the trouble I have taken, should this work prove useful and meet with the approbation of my colleagues.

A. ROULIER.

CHARTERHOUSE, Nov. 15, 1874.

INTRODUCTION.

ANY slight difference between the French and English spelling of a word is printed in italics. For instance, Voc. II., a falcon, *un faucon*, “u” is printed in italics to show that the difference between the English and the French word is in this letter.

The same thing is done for any French word that has any peculiarity to which the attention of the pupil should be drawn.

For instance, Voc. III., ninth, *neuv-ième*,

“v” is put in italics to show that the “f” of “neuf, nine,” was changed into “v.”

In Derivations, those letters not printed in italics have been lost in the formation of the French word.

Ex.—Voc. III., “*temps (tempus)*.”

The italics serve also to mark any important orthographical difference between the Latin word and its French derivative.

Ex.—Voc. IX., “*le monde (mundus)*.”

With a view to making this book thoroughly practical, I have appended a Synopsis of French Grammar, including auxiliary and regular verbs, the simplest rules connected with nouns and adjectives, tables of pronouns, and words which remain invariable; this will, I feel confident, be found very generally useful.

NOTE.

The two first editions were published under the title of the "Charterhouse First Book of French Composition."

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ROULIER'S

FIRST BOOK OF FRENCH COMPOSITION.

PART I.

I.

Relationship.

a aunt, une tante.	a nephew, un neveu.
a boy, un garçon.	a niece, une nièce.
a brother, un frère.	a papa, un papa.
a brother-in-law, un beau-frère.	relationship, parenté (<i>fem.</i>).
a child, un enfant (<i>infantem</i>).	a relative, un parent (<i>parentem</i>).
a child, une enfant.	a relative, une parente.
a cousin, un cousin.	a sister, une sœur.
a cousin, une cousine.	a sister-in-law, une belle-sœur.
a daughter, une fille (<i>filia</i>).	a son, un fils (<i>filius</i>).
a daughter-in-law, une bru, or belle-fille.	a son-in-law, un gendre.
a father, un père.	a step-daughter, une belle-fille
a girl, une fille.	a step-father, un beau-père.
a grand-daughter, une <i>petite</i> -fille.	a step-mother, une belle-mère.
a grandfather, un grand-père.	a step-son, un beau-fils.
a grand-mother, une grand ^e mère.	a wife, une femme (<i>femina</i>).
a grandson, un <i>petit</i> -fils.	a woman, une femme.
a husband, un mari (<i>maritus</i>).	
a mamma, une maman.	and, et (<i>t</i> always mute).
a man, un homme (<i>homo</i>).	or, ou.
a mother, une mère.	your, votre; your (<i>plur.</i>) vos.

RULE I.—There is no possessive case in French, so, instead of saying, “Your uncle’s nephew,” say “The nephew of your uncle.”

RULE II.—The preposition “de,” the article and possessive adjectives (my, thy, his, etc.) should be repeated in French before *each* noun.—*Ex.* Your

mamma's father and mother are your grandfather and grandmother, is in French, *the* father and *the* mother of your mamma are *your* grandfather and *your* grandmother.

1. Your papa's wife is your mother. 2. Your mamma's husband is your father. 3. Your papa's father is your grandfather. 4. Your papa's mother is your grandmother. 5. Your mamma's father and mother are your grandfather and grandmother. 6. Your papa's brother is your uncle. 7. Your papa's sister is your aunt. 8. Your mamma's brother and sister are your uncle and aunt. 9. You are your uncle's nephew. 10. Your sister is your aunt's niece. 11. Your papa and mamma's children are your brothers and sisters. 12. Your uncle and aunt's son is your cousin. 13. Your uncle and aunt's daughter is your cousin. 14. Your sister's husband is your brother-in-law. 15. Your brother's wife is your sister-in-law. 16. Your uncle, aunt, cousin, brother-in-law, sister-in-law are your relatives

VIVÀ VOCE.

For possessive adjectives my, thy, etc., see Synopsis, pp. 34 and 35.

To be out, être sorti.

To be unwell, être malade.

At (before a town), à.

At (somebody's), chez.

Here, ici.

In, en.

Where, où.

Obs.—In addressing relatives, mon, ma, mes, is generally used before the name of relationship.

Ex.—Good morning aunt, bonjour, ma tante.

1. His sister and brother-in-law are here.
2. My father, mother, and aunt are out.
3. His brother and cousins are unwell.
4. Their father, uncle, and aunt are at Brighton.
5. Where is your brother-in-law? He is out.
6. Where are their grandfather and grandmother? They are in France.
7. Her niece is unwell.

8. Where is her brother? He is at his uncle's.
9. Where are their sisters? They are at their aunt's.
10. Where are his relatives? They are at Bath.
11. Where have you been, uncle?
12. Her step-father and his step-mother are here.

II.

Birds of Prey.

a beak, un bec.	to belong, apparten=ir, (<i>pres.</i>
a bear, un ours (<i>ursus</i>).	<i>partic.</i>) apparten=ant.
a beast, une bête.	to feed on, se nourrir=ir de, (<i>pres.</i>
a bird, un oiseau.	<i>partic.</i>) se nourrir=ant de.
a class, une classe.	to live on, vivre de (<i>vivre</i>).
a claw, une griffe.	to oblige to, obliger de.
a distance, une distance.	to provide with, pourvoir de.
an eagle, un aigle.	to see, voir.
a falcon, un faucon.	to tear, déchirer.
the flesh, la chair.	
a food, une nourriture.	great, grand (<i>grandis</i>).
a hawk, un épervier.	hooked, crochu.
a kind, une espèce (<i>species</i>).*	sharp, pointu.
a king, un roi.	strong, fort (<i>fortis</i>).
a lion, un lion.	
an object, un objet (<i>no c</i>).	among, parmi.
an owl, un hibou (<i>h asp.</i>).	as, comme.
a prey, une proie.	as ... so, de même que ...
a quadruped, un quadrupède.	de même.
a tiger, un tigre.	entirely, uniquement.
a vulture, un vautour.	this, ce, cet (<i>masc.</i>), cette (<i>fem.</i>).
	these, ces.
	very, très.

NOTE.—The figures placed above the words in this or any other exercise, indicate the order in which those words are to be placed in construing.

ON THE REPETITION OF THE ARTICLE.

1. As among the quadrupeds the lion, tiger, bear, and others live entirely on flesh, so among the birds, some feed on smaller birds and on lesser quadrupeds. 2. Birds of this kind are called birds of prey. 3. The vulture, falcon, eagle, hawk, and owl belong to this class. 4. As these birds are obliged to tear the flesh which is their food, they

* See page 38, Rem.*

2 1 2 3 1

are provided with strong beaks and very sharp claws.
 5. The eagle and vulture can see objects at a great distance. 6. The eagle is the king of birds, as the lion is the king of beasts.

Notes.

1. Others, d'autres ; some, certains ; smaller, lesser, petits.
2. Birds, put "the birds ;" are called, s'appellent ; (no article is required before the next noun).
3. Belong, appartiennent.
4. Obligated, *see* Rule XXV., p. 38 ; which (*nominative*), qui ; and very, put "and with very."
5. Can, peuvent ; objects, put "the objects."
6. Of birds, of beasts, put "of the birds, of the beasts (*des animaux*)."

III.

Divisions of Time.

Monday, lundi (*lunæ dies*).
 Tuesday, mardi (*Martis dies*).
 Wednesday, mercredi (*Mercurii dies*).
 Thursday, jeudi (*Jovis dies*).
 Friday, vendredi (*Veneris dies*).
 Saturday, samedi.
 Sunday, dimanche.
 January, janvier.
 February, février.
 March, mars.
 April, avril.
 May, mai.
 June, juin.
 July, juillet.
 August, août.
 September, septembre (7^{bre}).

October, octobre (8^{bre}).
 November, novembre (9^{bre}).
 December, décembre (X^{bre}).
 a day, un jour.
 a week, une semaine.
 a month, un mois.
 a year, une année, or un an* (*annus*).
 a name, un nom (*nomen*).
 the time, le temps (*tempus*).
 to call, appeler (*appellare*).
 to make, faire (*facere*).
 each, chaque.
 that, cela.

RULE III.—The names of the days and months are masculine in French. They are spelt with small initials.

Obs.—For cardinal and numeral numbers, *see* Synopsis, pp. 36 and 37.

* *Rem.*—Use "an, ans" in mentioning a person's age, or in speaking of any year without reference to its duration. Use "année" if you mean the space of 365 days, or when the word "year" is preceded by an adj. (as "leap year"), or a French ordinal (as "la quatrième année, the fourth year.")

note

1. The days of the week are : Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.
2. That makes seven days, and seven days make a week.
3. Four weeks make a month, and twelve months make a year.
4. Each month has a name.
5. The first is called January, the second February, the third March, the fourth April, the fifth May, the sixth June.
6. The seventh is called July, the eighth August, the ninth September, the tenth October, the eleventh November, and the twelfth December.
7. Of these months seven have thirty-one days, four thirty days, and one, February, twenty-eight days.

Notes.

2. Makes, fait (facit); make, font.
5. Is called, s'appelle.

it is called

Vivâ voce.

To-day, aujourd'hui.
 To-morrow, demain.
The day after to-morrow,
 après-demain.
 Yesterday, hier.
The day before yesterday,
 avant-hier.

To come, ven=ir (*venins*), (*pres. partic.*) ven=ant.
 It is, c'est.
 It was, c'était.
 It will be, ce sera.
 Next, prochain.
 Last, derni=er, (*fem.*) derni=ère.

This day week (with reference to the future), aujourd'hui en huit.

This day week (with reference to the past), il y a aujourd'hui huit jours.

This day fortnight (with reference to the future), aujourd'hui en quinze.

This day fortnight (with reference to the past), il y a aujourd'hui quinze jours.

Obs.—For "To-day is Monday," say, "It is to-day Monday," c'est aujourd'hui lundi. "Last week" is "la semaine dernière;" "Next month" is "le mois prochain;" "The last year" is "la dernière année;" "The last month," "le dernier mois;" "The next day," "le jour suivant," etc.

1. To-day is Wednesday.
2. To-morrow will be Thursday.
3. The day after to-morrow will be Friday.

✓

4. Yesterday was Tuesday.
5. The day before yesterday was Monday.
6. Your brother will come (*viendra*) next week.
7. I saw (*j'ai vu*) your sister last week.
8. Your sister-in-law will come next month.
9. They were (*imp.*) at Paris last month.
10. They will be here next year.
11. I saw your cousin last year.
12. To-day is Sunday.
13. His mother was (*imp.*) here the day before yesterday.
14. Her niece will come next week.
15. She was unwell last month.
16. To-morrow will be Friday.
17. Your uncle will come to-morrow, or the day after to-morrow.
18. I saw them this day week.
19. They will come this day week, or this day fortnight.

IV.

Divisions of Time. (*Concluded.*)

autumn, l'automne.	to contain, conten=ir (<i>contenire</i>), (<i>pres. partic.</i>) conten=ant.
a century, un siècle (<i>sæculum</i>).	to define, défin=ir, (<i>pres. partic.</i>) défin=issant.
Christmas, Noël.	to divide into, diviser en.
an hour, une heure (<i>hora</i>).	to measure, mesurer (no <i>a</i>).
a life, une vie (<i>vita</i>).	
a measure, une mesure.	each (<i>adj.</i>), chaque.
the middle, le milieu.	each (<i>pron.</i> , put for "each one"), chacun.
Midsummer, la mi été, ou la Saint-Jean.	leap, bissextile.
a minute, une minute.	long, long, (<i>fem.</i>) longue.
a period, une période.	old, vieux, (<i>fem.</i>) vieille (two <i>i's</i>).
a person, une personne.	short, court (<i>curtus</i>).
a season, une saison.	small, petit.
a second, une seconde.	
spring, le printemps (<i>primum tempus</i>).	besides, en outre.
summer, l'été.	or, ou.
winter, l'hiver (<i>hibernus</i>)*.	so (meaning "thus"), ainsi.
	thus, ainsi.
to add, ajouter.	
to answer, répond=re (<i>respon- dere</i>).	fifty, cinquante.
to ask, demander.	sixty, soixante.

* *Rem.*—The Latin *b* often becomes *v* in French derivatives, *hibernus*, *hibern*, *hivern*, *hiver*.

RULE IV.—The names of seasons are masculine in French.

1. So there are twelve months, or fifty-two weeks, or three hundred and sixty-five days, in a year. 2. Each fourth year has three hundred and sixty-six days, and is called leap year.* 3. This day is added to the month of February, so that every fourth year February has twenty-nine days. 4. If you were asked, "how old are you?" you would answer eight, or nine years. 5. Thus, the time of a person's life is measured by years. 6. Shorter periods of time are defined by smaller measures, by minutes, hours, days, weeks, and months. 7. Longer periods are measured by centuries, each containing a hundred years. 8. Besides, the year is divided into four seasons, called spring, summer, autumn, and winter. 9. The middle of the winter is called Christmas, and the middle of the summer Midsummer. 10. The twenty-first day of June is the longest of all, and the twenty-first day of December is the shortest.

Notes.

1. There are, il y a (unchangeable); do not translate "and" in numbers; in, dans.
2. Is called, s'appelle.
3. So that, de sorte que; every fourth year, put "all the four years," tous les quatre ans.
4. If you were asked, put "if one asked you," si l'on vous demandait; how old are you? put "what age have you," quel âge avez-vous?
5. Time, durée (*f.*); measured, *see* Rule XXV, p. 38.
- 6 and 7. "Les" is to be put before "periods," and "de" before "smaller"; a hundred, cent (*centum*).
10. Twenty-first, "first" added to other numbers is "unième," besides, "et" is put before "unième," vingt et unième; the longest, le plus long; of all, de tous.

* *See* Rem. p. 6.

Wed- 10
✓

BOULIER'S FIRST BOOK

VIVA VOCE.

RULE. V.—After “combien,” how many, either the noun or the verb first; so:—

How many days are there? Combien jours? *or*, combien de jours y a-t-il?

Obs.—In either case “de” must precede the

(The pupil must translate the sentences beginning many” both ways.)

1. I see (je vois) your father every day (tous les jours).
2. He will come every month, . . . every year, . . . year.
3. I am first, and he is twenty-first.
4. How many days are there in a week? *T*he days in a week.
5. Tell me (dites-moi) their names. Monday, *T*
6. How many weeks are there in a year? *T*he weeks.
7. And how many months? Twelve.
8. Tell me their names. January, February, &c.
9. How many seasons are there? There are four.
10. What (quelles) are they? The seasons: summer, &c.
11. How many hours are there in a day? *T*wen
12. How many minutes are there in an hour? *T* minutes in an hour.
13. And how many seconds in a minute? *S*ixty
14. How many days are there in a year? There are 365 in a year, and 366 in a leap year.
15. She will come every week.
16. I see your nephew every sixth week.

V.

Age.

RULE VI.—In sentences relating to

1st. The verb “to have” is used instead of “to be,” except in the expression of age, to be under age, or with “of” if a particular age is mentioned.

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ROULIER'S
FIRST BOOK OF FRENCH COMPOSITION.

PART I.

I.

Relationship.

a aunt, une tante.	a nephew, un neveu.
a boy, un garçon.	a niece, une nièce.
a brother, un frère.	a papa, un papa.
a brother-in-law, un beau-frère.	relationship, parenté (<i>fem.</i>).
a child, un enfant (<i>infantem</i>).	a relative, un parent (<i>parentem</i>).
a child, une enfant.	a relative, une parente.
a cousin, un cousin.	a sister, une sœur.
a cousin, une cousine.	a sister-in-law, une belle-sœur.
a daughter, une fille (<i>filia</i>).	a son, un fils (<i>filius</i>).
a daughter-in-law, une bru, or belle-fille.	a son-in-law, un gendre.
a father, un père.	a step-daughter, une belle-fille
a girl, une fille.	a step-father, un beau-père.
a grand-daughter, une <i>petite</i> -fille.	a step-mother, une belle-mère.
a grandfather, un grand-père.	a step-son, un beau-fils.
a grand-mother, une grand'mère.	a wife, une femme (<i>femina</i>).
a grandson, un <i>petit</i> -fils.	a woman, une femme.
a husband, un mari (<i>maritus</i>).	and, et (t always mute).
a mamma, une maman.	or, ou.
a man, un homme (<i>homo</i>).	your, votre; your (<i>plur.</i>) vos.
a mother, une mère.	

RULE I.—There is no possessive case in French, so, instead of saying, "Your uncle's nephew," say "The nephew of your uncle."

RULE II.—The preposition "de," the article and possessive adjectives (my, thy, his, etc.) should be repeated in French before *each* noun.—*Ex.* Your

mamma's father and mother are your grandfather and grandmother, is in French, *the* father and *the* mother of your mamma are *your* grandfather and *your* grandmother.

1. Your papa's wife is your mother. 2. Your mamma's husband is your father. 3. Your papa's father is your grandfather. 4. Your papa's mother is your grandmother. 5. Your mamma's father and mother are your grandfather and grandmother. 6. Your papa's brother is your uncle. 7. Your papa's sister is your aunt. 8. Your mamma's brother and sister are your uncle and aunt. 9. You are your uncle's nephew. 10. Your sister is your aunt's niece. 11. Your papa and mamma's children are your brothers and sisters. 12. Your uncle and aunt's son is your cousin. 13. Your uncle and aunt's daughter is your cousin. 14. Your sister's husband is your brother-in-law. 15. Your brother's wife is your sister-in-law. 16. Your uncle, aunt, cousin, brother-in-law, sister-in-law are your relatives

VIVÁ VOCE.

For possessive adjectives *my, thy, etc.*, see Synopsis, pp. 34 and 35.

To be out, être sorti.	Here, ici.
To be unwell, être malade.	In, en.
At (before a town), à.	Where, où.
At (somebody's), chez.	

Obs.—In addressing relatives, *mon, ma, mes*, is generally used before the name of relationship.

Ex.—Good morning aunt, bonjour, *ma tante*.

1. His sister and brother-in-law are here.
2. My father, mother, and aunt are out.
3. His brother and cousins are unwell.
4. Their father, uncle, and aunt are at Brighton.
5. Where is your brother-in-law? He is out.
6. Where are their grandfather and grandmother? They are in France.
7. Her niece is unwell.

8. Where is her brother? He is at his uncle's.
9. Where are their sisters? They are at their aunt's.
10. Where are his relatives? They are at Bath.
11. Where have you been, uncle?
12. Her step-father and his step-mother are here.

II.

Birds of Prey.

a beak, un bec.	to belong, apparten=ir, (<i>pres. partic.</i>) apparten=ant.
a bear, un ours (<i>ursus</i>).	to feed on, se nourrir=ir de, (<i>pres. partic.</i>) se nourriss=ant de.
a beast, une bête.	to live on, vivre de (<i>vivre</i>).
a bird, un oiseau.	to oblige to, obliger de.
a class, une classe.	to provide with, pourvoir de.
a claw, une griffe.	to see, voir.
a distance, une distance.	to tear, déchirer.
an eagle, un aigle.	
a falcon, un faucon.	great, grand (<i>grandis</i>).
the flesh, la chair.	hooked, crochu.
a food, une nourriture.	sharp, pointu.
a hawk, un épervier.	strong, fort (<i>fortis</i>).
a kind, une espèce (<i>species</i>)*.	
a king, un roi.	among, parmi.
a lion, un lion.	as, comme.
an object, un objet (<i>no c</i>).	as ... so, de même que ...
an owl, un hibou (<i>h asp.</i>).	de même.
a prey, une proie.	entirely, uniquement.
a quadruped, un quadrupède.	this, ce, cet (<i>masc.</i>), cette (<i>fem.</i>).
a tiger, un tigre.	these, ces.
a vulture, un vautour.	very, très.

NOTE.—The figures placed above the words in this or any other exercise, indicate the order in which those words are to be placed in construing.

ON THE REPETITION OF THE ARTICLE.

1. As among the quadrupeds the lion, tiger, bear, and others live entirely on flesh, so among the birds, some feed on smaller birds and on lesser quadrupeds. 2. Birds of this kind are called birds of prey. 3. The vulture, falcon, eagle, hawk, and owl belong to this class. 4. As these birds are obliged to tear the flesh which is their food, they

* See page 38, Rem.*

2 1 2 3 1

are provided with strong beaks and very sharp claws.
 5. The eagle and vulture can see objects at a great distance. 6. The eagle is the king of birds, as the lion is the king of beasts.

Notes.

1. Others, d'autres; some, certains; smaller, lesser, petits.
2. Birds, put "the birds;" are called, s'appellent; (no article is required before the next noun).
3. Belong, appartiennent.
4. Obligated, see Rule XXV., p. 38; which (*nominative*), qui; and very, put "and with very."
5. Can, peuvent; objects, put "the objects."
6. Of birds, of beasts, put "of the birds, of the beasts (*des animaux*)."

III.

Divisions of Time.

Monday, lundi (<i>lunæ dies</i>).	October, octobre (8 ^{bre}).
Tuesday, mardi (<i>Martis dies</i>).	November, novembre (9 ^{bre}).
Wednesday, mercredi (<i>Mercurii dies</i>).	December, décembre (X ^{bre}).
Thursday, jeudi (<i>Jovis dies</i>).	a day, un jour.
Friday, vendredi (<i>Veneris dies</i>).	a week, une semaine.
Saturday, samedi.	a month, un mois.
Sunday, dimanche.	a year, une année, or un an * (<i>annus</i>).
January, janvier.	a name, un nom (<i>nomen</i>).
February, février.	the time, le temps (<i>tempus</i>).
March, mars.	
April, avril.	to call, appeler (<i>appellare</i>).
May, mai.	to make, faire (<i>facere</i>).
June, juin.	
July, juillet.	each, chaque.
August, août.	that, cela.
September, septembre (7 ^{bre}).	

RULE III.—The names of the days and months are masculine in French. They are spelt with small initials.

Obs.—For cardinal and numeral numbers, see Synopsis, pp. 36 and 37.

* **Rem.**—Use "an, ans" in mentioning a person's age, or in speaking of any year without reference to its duration. Use "année" if you mean the space of 365 days, or when the word "year" is preceded by an adj. (as "leap year"), or a French ordinal (as "la quatrième année, the fourth year.")

1. The days of the week are : Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.
 2. That makes seven days, and seven days make a week. 3. Four weeks make a month, and twelve months make a year. 4. Each month has a name.
 5. The first is called January, the second February, the third March, the fourth April, the fifth May, the sixth June. 6. The seventh is called July, the eighth August, the ninth September, the tenth October, the eleventh November, and the twelfth December. 7. Of these months seven have thirty-one days, four thirty days, and one, February, twenty-eight days.

Notes.

2. Makes, fait (facit) ; make, font.

5. Is called, s'appelle.

Vivâ voce.

To-day, aujourd'hui.

To-morrow, demain.

The day after to-morrow,
après-demain.

Yesterday, hier.

The day before yesterday,
avant-hier.

To come, ven=ir (venir), (pres.
partc.) ven=ant.

It is, c'est.

It was, c'était.

It will be, ce sera.

Next, prochain.

Last, derni=er, (fem.) derni=ère.

This day week (with reference to the future), aujourd'hui en huit.

This day week (with reference to the past), il y a aujourd'hui huit jours.

This day fortnight (with reference to the future), aujourd'hui en quinze.

This day fortnight (with reference to the past), il y a aujourd'hui quinze jours.

Obs.—For "To-day is Monday," say, "It is to-day Monday," c'est aujourd'hui lundi. "Last week" is "la semaine dernière;" "Next month" is "le mois prochain;" "The last year" is "la dernière année;" "The last month," "le dernier mois;" "The next day," "le jour suivant," etc.

1. To-day is Wednesday.

2. To-morrow will be Thursday.

3. The day after to-morrow will be Friday.

4. Yesterday was Tuesday.
5. The day before yesterday was Monday.
6. Your brother will come (*viendra*) next week.
7. I saw (*j'ai vu*) your sister last week.
8. Your sister-in-law will come next month.
9. They were (*imp.*) at Paris last month.
10. They will be here next year.
11. I saw your cousin last year.
12. To-day is Sunday.
13. His mother was (*imp.*) here the day before yesterday.
14. Her niece will come next week.
15. She was unwell last month.
16. To-morrow will be Friday.
17. Your uncle will come to-morrow, or the day after to-morrow.
18. I saw them this day week.
19. They will come this day week, or this day fortnight.

IV.

Divisions of Time. (*Concluded.*)

autumn, l'automne.	to contain, conten=ir (<i>continere</i>),
a century, un siècle (<i>sæculum</i>).	(<i>pres. partic.</i>) conten=ant.
Christmas, Noël.	to define, défin=ir, (<i>pres. partic.</i>)
an hour, une heure (<i>hora</i>).	défin=issant.
a life, une vie (<i>vita</i>).	to divide into, diviser en.
a measure, une mesure.	to measure, mesurer (<i>no a</i>).
the middle, le milieu.	
Midsummer, la mi été, ou la	each (<i>adj.</i>), chaque.
Saint-Jean.	each (<i>pron.</i> , put for "each
a minute, une minute.	one"), chacun.
a period, une période.	leap, bissextile.
a person, une personne.	long, long, (<i>fem.</i>) longue.
a season, une saison.	old, vieux, (<i>fem.</i>) vieille (two i's).
a second, une seconde.	short, court (<i>curtus</i>).
spring, le printemps (<i>primum</i>	small, petit.
<i>tempus</i>).	
summer, l'été.	besides, en outre.
winter, l'hiver (<i>hibernus</i>)*.	or, ou.
	so (meaning "thus"), ainsi.
to add, ajouter.	thus, ainsi.
to answer, répond=re (<i>respon-</i>	
<i>dere</i>).	fifty, cinquante.
to ask, demander.	sixty, soixante.

* *Rem.*—The Latin *b* often becomes *v* in French derivatives, *hibernus*, *hibern*, *hibern*, *hivern*, *hivern*.

Red. **RULE IV.**—The names of seasons are masculine in French.

1. So there are twelve months, or fifty-two weeks, or three hundred and sixty-five days, in a year. 2. Each fourth year has three hundred and

² ¹ sixty-six days, and is called leap year.* 3. This day is added to the month of February, so that every fourth year February has twenty-nine days. 4. If you were asked, "how old are you?" you would answer eight, or nine years. 5. Thus, the time of

⁴ a person's life is measured by years. 6. Shorter ¹ ² ³ periods of time are defined by smaller measures, by minutes, hours, days, weeks, and months. 7.

² ¹ Longer periods are measured by centuries, each containing a hundred years. 8. Besides, the year is divided into four seasons, called spring, summer, autumn, and winter. 9. The middle of the winter is called Christmas, and the middle of the summer Midsummer. 10. The twenty-first day of June is the longest of all, and the twenty-first day of December is the shortest. ✓

Notes.

1. There are, il y a (unchangeable); do not translate "and" in numbers; in, dans.
2. Is called, s'appelle.
3. So that, de sorte que; every fourth year, put "all the four years," tous les quatre ans. ² ¹
4. If you were asked, put "if one asked you," si l'on vous demandait; how old are you? put "what age have you," quel âge avez-vous?
5. Time, durée (*f.*); measured, *see* Rule XXV, p. 88.
- 6 and 7. "Les" is to be put before "periods," and "de" before "smaller"; a hundred, cent (*centum*).
10. Twenty-first, "first" added to other numbers is "unième," besides, "et" is put before "unième," vingt et unième; the longest, le plus long; of all, de tous.

* *See* Rem. p. 6.

VIVA VOCE.

RULE. V.—After “combien,” how much, how many, either the noun or the verb may come first; so:—

How many days are there? *Combien y a-t-il de jours? or, combien de jours y a-t-il?*

Obs.—In either case “de” must precede the noun.

(The pupil must translate the sentences beginning with “how many” both ways.)

1. I see (*je vois*) your father every day (*tous les jours*).
2. He will come every month, . . . every year, . . . every third year.
3. I am first, and he is twenty-first.
4. How many days are there in a week? There are seven days in a week.
5. Tell me (*dites-moi*) their names. Monday, Tuesday, &c.
6. How many weeks are there in a year? There are fifty-two weeks.
7. And how many months? Twelve.
8. Tell me their names. January, February, &c.
9. How many seasons are there? There are four seasons.
10. What (*quelles*) are they? The seasons are spring, summer, &c.
11. How many hours are there in a day? Twenty-four.
12. How many minutes are there in an hour? There are sixty minutes in an hour.
13. And how many seconds in a minute? Sixty.
14. How many days are there in a year? There are 365 days in a year, and 366 in a leap year.
15. She will come every week.
16. I see your nephew every sixth week.

V.

Age.

RULE VI.—In sentences relating to age:—

1st. The verb “to have” is used in French, instead of “to be,” except in the expressions “to be of age, to be under age,” or with “old,” when no particular age is mentioned.

2nd. The word "an," or "ans," year, years, must always be added to the number.

Ex.—I am twelve, put "I have twelve years," j'ai douze ans.

At the age of ten, put "At the age of ten years," à l'âge de dix ans, or "à dix ans."

He is old, il est vieux.

Obs.—The words "old, of age," should be left out.

Ex.— {He is twenty years old, } put "He has twenty years,"
or, {He is twenty years of age, } Il a vingt ans, or il est âgé de vingt ans.

will

1. How old are you? I am fifteen years old.
2. How old is she? She is twelve years old.
3. How old are your friends? They are sixteen years of age.
4. How old are your cousins? Charles is twenty-five, and Henry (Henri) thirty-one.
5. How old were (*imp.*) you? I was ten years of age.
6. At the age of twenty I was (*étais*) in (*en*) France.
7. This man is very old (*vieux or âgé*). He is ninety-three.
8. I was very strong at twenty years of age.
10. He died (*mourut*) at the age of twenty-two.
11. I shall be fourteen at Christmas.
12. She will be eighteen years at Midsummer.
13. How old is she? She will be ten next month.
14. My friend will be eleven next month.
15. Henry is older than his brother.
16. Is your sister older than you? No, she is seventeen, and I am twenty.
18. This woman (*femme*) is very old.
19. I ^{*am*} *am of age* (*majeur*).
20. He is *under age* (*mineur*).
21. She is not of age.
22. Are you not under age? No, I am of age.
23. Wait (*attendez*) a minute.

Notes.

1. See p. 9, Note 4.

15. Older, plus âgé.

17. I, moi, je.

✓

VI.

Henry the Eighth.

a bishop, un évêque.
 an archbishop, un archevêque.
 a cardinal, un cardinal.
 a crown, une couronne.
 the death, la mort (*mortem*).
 a discovery, une découverte.
 Elizabeth, Elisabeth.
 an emperor, un empereur.
 an empress, une impératrice.
 an epoch, une époque.
 Francis, François.
 a hat, un chapeau.
 a head, une tête (*testa*).
 Henry, Henri.
 a king, un roi.
 Leo, Léon.
 Naples, Naples.
 Netherlands, les Pays-Bas.
 the New World, le Nouveau-Monde.
 the plenitude, l'apogée (*ἀπο-
 γαίον*).
 a pope, un pape.
 a power, un pouvoir.

a prince, un prince.
 a queen, une reine (*regina*).
 a reign, un règne (*regnum*).
 Spain, l'Espagne.
 a widow, une veuve.
 Wales, Galles (*plur.*).
 to betroth, fiancer.
 to create, créer (*creare*).
 to crown, couronner (*coronare*).
 to form, former (*formare*).
 to marry, épouser.
 to place, placer.
 to reach, arriver à.
 to receive, recevoir.
 to succeed, succéder à.
 elder, aîné.
 Spanish, espagnol.
 in (before dates), en.
 soon, bientôt.

RULE VII.—In French, with the names of sovereigns, the numerals II., III., IV., &c., are used instead of the ordinal numbers, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, &c. *Premier, the first*, is the only exception.

Ex.—For "Henry the Eighth," say, "Henry Eight," *Henri Huit*.
 For "Napoleon the First," say, "Napoleon Premier" (*the is left out*).

RULE VIII.—The same rule applies to dates.

Ex.—For "the 1st of June," say, "the 1st June," *le premier juin*.

Obs.—In dates "le, the," is required before the numeral, which must *always* come *before* the name of the month. "Of" and "on" *must* be left out.

For "the 6th of April," say, "the six April," *le six avril*.

For "May 4," say, "the 4 May," *le quatre mai*.

"On the 1st of June," put "the 1st June;" "on Monday," put, "Monday."

Note.—The numbers in this piece must be spelt in full, and the verbs in the preterite put into the *passé défini*.

1. Henry VIII. was (était) the second son of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York. 2. He was born at Greenwich on the 28th of June 1491.

3. On the death of his elder brother Arthur, in 1502, he was created Prince of Wales, and betrothed to his brother's widow, Catharine of Arragon, whom he married June 7th, 1509. 4. The king and queen were crowned at Westminster on June 24th. 5. The year (année) 1515 forms an epoch in the reign of Henry VIII. 6. At home, Wolsey had (était) reached the plenitude of his power. 7. Created Bishop of Lincoln, February 6th, 1514, and Archbishop of York, August 5th, 1514, he received from Pope Leo X. a Cardinal's hat, September 11th, 1515. 8. In France, Francis I. succeeded Louis XII. 9. The death of Ferdinand, in 1516, placed the crown of Spain, Naples, Nether-

lands, and the Spanish discoveries in the New World, on the head of his grandson, Charles I., who soon became the Emperor Charles V.

Notes.

2. Was born, naquit; 1491, *see* Synopsis, p. 37, Rem. 3.
3. On the death..., on, à; whom, que.
4. (*See* Rule II., page 3); crowned, *see* Rule XXV., page 38).
5. Forms an epoch, fait époque.
6. At home, à l'intérieur.
7. From pope, put "from the pope;" a cardinal's hat, un chapeau de cardinal.
9. (*See* Rule II.): of Spain, *i.e.*, Spanish, d'Espagne; "in," coming before a noun having no article, or before dates, is "en;" before an article (a, the, some), or a possessive adj. (my, his, etc.), or a demonstrative adj. (this, these, etc.), it is "dans;" became, devint; Charles V. (of Germany) is "Charles Quint" (derivat. *quintus*).

Viva voce.

1. To-day is the 22nd of July.
2. He arrived (*arriva*) on the 21st of April.
3. He will be here on the 10th instant (*courant*).
4. Paris, June 13, 1874.
5. London (Londres), September 11, 1875.
6. The king and queen will arrive on the 1st of August.
7. Monday was the 3rd.
8. Charles I. succeeded (*p. déf.*) his father James (Jacques) I. on March 27th, 1625.
9. George IV. died (*mourut*) on the 26th of June, 1830.
10. Charles V., king of France, died in 1830.
11. Charles V., emperor of Germany (Allemagne), lived (*vécut*) in the (au) 16th century.
12. William (Guillaume) III. was born at the Hague (la Hague), Nov. 4th, 1650.
13. Louis XVI. succeeded Louis XV. in 1774.
14. They will come (*viendront*) on the 7th instant.
15. Napoleon I. was (*p. déf.*) created emperor on May 18th, 1804, and died at St. Helena (Hélène) on the 5th of May, 1821.
16. Do you know (*savez-vous*) in what (quel) century we are? Yes, we are in the (au) 19th century.
17. He is in France.
18. She is in the house.
19. They are in my room.
20. My father is in England.
21. I have met (*rencontré*) your brother in the wood.

VII.

Geography.

geography, la géographie.

Europe, l'Europe.

Asia, l'Asie.

Africa, l'Afrique.

America, l'Amérique.

Australia, l'Australie.

Austria, l'Autriche (no s).

Denmark, le Danemark.

France, la France.

Great Britain, la Grande-Bretagne.

Italy, l'Italie.

Norway, la Norvège.

Germany, l'Allemagne.

Russia, la Russie.

Spain, l'Espagne.

Sweden, la Suède.

a map, une carte (*charta*).

the North, le nord.

the South, le sud.

the East, l'est.

the West, l'ouest.

a bay, une baie.

the bottom, le bas.

a cape, un cap.

a continent, un continent.

a country, un pays.

a gulf, un golfe.

a hand, une main (*manus*).

a island, une île.

an isthmus, un isthme.
 a lake, un lac (*e* sounded).
 land, la terre (*terra*).
 a No (of a house), un numéro.
 a number, un nombre.
 an ocean, un océan.
 a peninsula, une péninsule.
 a promontory, un promontoire.
 a river, une rivière.
 a sea, une mer (*mare*), pronounce like "mère."
 a strait, un détroit.
 the top, le sommet.
 the water, l'eau (*f*).

to look at, regarder.
 to study, étudier.

arctic, arctique.
 Atlantic, Atlantique.
 Mediterranean, Méditerranée.
 cold, froid.
 impossible to, impossible de.
 principal, principal.
 left, gauche.
 right, droit.

when, quand (*quando*).
 without, sans.

RULE IX.—"The" should be put in French before the names of countries, except when they are preceded by "in, en," or "from, de," or by names of titles, or productions, and also the word "crown."

Ex.—France is a large country; put, The France is . . . , *la France est un grand pays.*

He is in France, *il est en France.*

This silk comes from France, *cette soie vient de France.* } (No article required).

The queen of England, *la reine d'Angleterre.*

RULE X.—Names of countries are feminine in French when they end in *e* mute, and masculine when they do not. So we say, *la France*; but, *le Portugal*.

Rem.—Be careful **not** to put an article before names of towns.

1. It is impossible to study geography without maps. 2. When you look at a map, the North is at the top, the South at the bottom, the East on your right hand, and the West on your left. 3. Land is divided into continents, islands, peninsulas, promontories, capes, and isthmuses. 4. The continents are five in number: Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia. 5. The principal countries of Europe are Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany,

Austria, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. 6. Water is divided into oceans, seas, straits, bays, gulfs, lakes, and rivers. 7. Europe has the Arctic Ocean to the North, the Atlantic Ocean to the West, the Mediterranean Sea to the South, and Asia to the East.

Notes.

1. It is, il est.
2. On, à; your right hand; put "your right" (*fem.*); at the top at the bottom, en haut, en bas.
3. Divided, *see* Rule XXV., p. 38.
4. Are 5 in number; put "are to the number of 5."

Vivâ voce.

1. Where is your atlas? (*atlas masc.*)
2. How many continents are there? (*See* page 10, Rule V.)
3. Look at the map of the world (*mappemonde, f.*).
4. They are 5 in number.
5. My father is in Austria.
6. They live (*to live, demeurer*) in Australia.
7. This wine (*vin*) comes (*vient*) from Spain.
8. Is she come back (*revenue*) from Italy?
9. Have you been to (*en*) Sweden?
10. No, but I have seen Germany and Denmark.
11. What is the number of your house?
12. I live at N^o. 10 (put "at the N^o. 10.")
13. He lives at No. 13.
14. My cousins are in Africa, at the Cape.
15. Russia is a cold country.
16. They come (*viennent*) from Germany.

VIII.**Geography. (Continued.)**

brandy, eau-de-vie (<i>f.</i>)	an Englishman, un Anglais.
the British Channel, la Manche.	an Englishwoman, une Anglaise.
a capital, une capitale.	an egg, un œuf.
a city, une ville.	a Frenchman, un Français.
Corsica, la Corse,	

glory, gloire (*f.*)
 a glove, un gant.
 lace, dentelle (*f.*), (*dentem*).
 Lyons, Lyon (no *s*).
 a manufactory, une manufac-
 ture.

Napoleon, Napoléon.
 a people, un peuple.
 a port, un port.
 a quantity, une quantité.
 a ribbon, un ruban.
 the Seine, la Seine.
 the silk, la soie.
 a town, une ville.
 a war, une guerre.
 the wine, le vin (*vinum*).

to be born, naître.
 to be fond of, aimer (*amare*).

to belong, apparten=ir, appar-
 ten=ant (*ad pertinere*).
 to build, bât=ir, bât=issant.
 to divide from, séparer de (*se-
 parare*).
 to send, envoyer.

the best, le meilleur.
 brave, brave.
 famed, renommé.
 handsome, beau, bel, (*fem.*) belle.
 light-hearted, gai.
 large, grand (*grandis*).
 other, autre (*alter*).
 which (*nomin.*), qui (never *qu'*)
 (*qui*).
 which (*accusat.*), que, or *qu'* be-
 fore a vowel or an *h* mute,
 (*quem*).

RULE XI.—The articles “a” or “the,” though used in English, must be omitted in French before a noun in apposition, *i.e.*, added immediately to another noun to qualify it, to explain what that other noun is. “The,” however, is expressed before a superlative.

Ex.—Paris, a handsome city, “a handsome city” qualifies “Paris;” it explains what Paris is, then “a” must be omitted.

London, the Capital of England, put “London, capital of England.”

Mr. X., a physician, put “Mr. X., physician,” Mr. X., mé-
 decin.

Paris, the most handsome city in France, Paris, la plus belle
 ville de France.

1. France is a great country to the South of England, from which it is divided by the British Channel. 2. Its capital is Paris, a very handsome city built on the Seine. 3. France sends to other countries large quantities of wine, brandy, and eggs. 4. It is famed for its manufactories of silk,

Austria, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. 6. Water is divided into oceans, seas, straits, bays, gulfs, lakes, and rivers. 7. Europe has the Arctic Ocean to the North, the Atlantic Ocean to the West, the Mediterranean Sea to the South, and Asia to the East.

Notes.

1. It is, il est.
2. On, à; your right hand; put "your right" (*fem.*); at the top at the bottom, en haut, en bas.
3. Divided, *see* Rule XXV., p. 38.
4. Are 5 in number; put "are to the number of 5."

Vivâ voce.

1. Where is your atlas? (*atlas masc.*)
2. How many continents are there? (*See* page 10, Rule V.)
3. Look at the map of the world (*mappemonde, f.*).
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8. Is she come back (*revenue*) from Italy?
9. Have you been to (*en*) Sweden?
10. No, but I have seen Germany and Denmark.
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13. He lives at No. 13.
14. My cousins are in Africa, at the Cape.
15. Russia is a cold country.
16. They come (*viennent*) from Germany.

VIII.**Geography. (Continued.)**

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the British Channel, la Manche.
a capital, une capitale.
a city, une ville.
Corsica, la Corse,

an Englishman, un Anglais.
an Englishwoman, une Anglaise.
an egg, un œuf.
a Frenchman, un Français.

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 a glove, un gant.
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 ture.

Napoleon, Napoléon.
 a people, un peuple.
 a port, un port.
 a quantity, une quantité.
 a ribbon, un ruban.
 the Seine, la Seine.
 the silk, la soie.
 a town, une ville.
 a war, une guerre.
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to belong, apparten=ir, appar-
 ten=ant (*ad pertinere*).
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Paris, the most handsome city in France, Paris, la plus belle
 ville de France.

1. France is a great country to the South of England, from which it is divided by the British Channel. 2. Its capital is Paris, a very handsome city built on the Seine. 3. France sends to other countries large quantities of wine, brandy, and eggs. 4. It is famed for its manufactories of silk,

lace, ribbons, and gloves. 5. The best silk comes from Lyons, a town in the South of France.

6. The French are a light-hearted people, fond of glory, and very brave in war. 7. Napoleon the Great was born in Corsica, an island which belongs to France.

Notes.

1. From which, dont; divided (*see* Rule XXV., page 38); by, par.
2. Built, (*see* Rule XXVI., page 40).
3. To other, put to *the* other; large, put "some large;" some, de; of wine (*see* Rule II., page 3).
5. In the South, put "to the South."
6. Fond of glory, put "fond of the glory;" fond of, aimant; in war, put "to the war."
7. Was born (*see* page 13, Note 2); belongs, appartient.

Vivâ voce.

RULE XII.—"A" is also omitted in French before nouns expressive of titles, trades, or nationality, when the sentence begins with a noun, or a personal pronoun, je, il, elle, etc., preceding the verb "to be." So do not say, "je suis *un* Anglais," but, "je suis Anglais," I am *an* Englishman. Do not say, "son père est *un* tailleur," but "son père est tailleur," his father is *a* tailor.

1. Do you know (connaissez-vous) Mr. B., a French tailor?
2. Have you read (lu) *Athalie*, a French tragedy (tragédie) (*f.*)?
3. Have you seen (vu) London, the capital of England?
4. Have you read the "*Misanthrope*," a comedy (comédie) by (de) Molière, a French poet (poète)?
5. He is a butcher (*boucher*).
6. She is an Englishwoman, but her husband is a Frenchman.
7. Her brother-in-law is an officer (*officier*).
8. Dean (le doyen) Swift, the author (auteur) of Gulliver's travels (voyages), was (*imp.*) an Irishman (Irlandais).
9. Is he a physician (*médecin*)? No, he is a chemist (*pharmacien*).

10. Are you a German (Allemand)? No, I am a Frenchman.
11. He is a prince of the blood (*sang, m., deriv. sanguis*).
12. Their father was (*imp.*) a grocer (*épiciér*).
13. This gentleman (*monsieur*) is a member of parliament (*membre du parlement*).
14. Is he a duke (*duc*)? No, he is a count (*comte*).
15. His brother is a lawyer (*avocat*) in (*see* Rule XIII., p. 20) England.
16. I have been to Cherbourg, a seaport (a port of sea).
17. Clement Marot, a French poet, lived (*vécut*) in (*sous*) the reign of Francis I.

IX.

Geography. (*Concluded.*)

Briton, Breton, (<i>fem. Breton=ne</i>)*	the Thames, la Tamise.
a coal field, une mine de charbon.	a vessel, un navire (<i>navis</i>).
a county, un comté.	Welsh, Gallois.
an emerald, une émeraude.	the world, le monde (<i>mundus</i>).
a field, un pré (<i>pratun</i>) une prairie.	to consist of, se composer de.
French, Français.	to descend, descendre (<i>descendere</i>).
a globe, un globe.	to go, aller.
a Highlander, un montagnard.	to show, montrer, (<i>monstrare</i>).
Ireland, Irlande.	ancient, ancien (no <i>t</i>), (<i>fem.</i>) ancien=ne.
Irish, Irlandais.	beautiful, beau.
a kingdom, un royaume.	bright, brillant (no <i>i</i> after <i>ll</i>).
London, Londres.	crowded with, couvert de.
a merchant, un négociant (<i>negotium</i>).	green, vert (<i>viridis</i>).
a part, une partie.	hospitable to, hospitali=er pour (<i>fem. hospitali=ère</i>).
a race, une race.	kind to, bon pour (<i>bonus</i>).
Russian, Russe.	situated, situé.
a scenery, un point de vue.	united, uni.
Scotch, Écossais.	
Scotland, Écosse.	because, parce que.
a ship, un navire.	sometimes, quelquefois.
a stranger, un étranger.	

* *Rem.*—Words expressing nationality, when used adjectively, are written with small initials, and placed after the noun; but when used as substantives, they take capital letters.

Observe the difference between "le Français, the Frenchman," and "le français, the French language." In the latter case the word "français" is an adjective qualifying "idiom" understood. The same rule applies to the names of all other languages.

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland consists of Great Britain, which is the largest island in Europe, and Ireland, a smaller island, which lies to the West of it. 2. Great Britain contains three countries: England, Scotland, and Wales. 3. These countries are divided into counties. 3. London is the capital of England, and is the largest city in the world. 5. It is situated on the Thames, which is crowded with ships from every part of the globe. 6. Great Britain is famed for its coal fields and manufactures. 7. The Highlanders of Scotland are a brave race and very hospitable to strangers. 8. The Welsh are said to be descended from the ancient Britons. 9. Ireland is sometimes called Emerald Island, because its fields are very green and bright. 10. Its scenery is very green and beautiful.

Notes.

1. "In" after a superlative must be translated by "de;" lies, est située; of it, de la première.
2. Contains, contient.
3. Divided (See Rule XXV., p. 38).
5. Every part, put "all the parts."
6. (See Rule II., page 3.)
7. To strangers, put "to the strangers."
8. Put: the Welsh, says one, descend; says one, dit-on.
9. Is sometimes called, put "is called (s'appelle) sometimes"; Emerald Island, put "Island of Emerald;" "very" must appear before each adjective.
10. Its scenery is . . . etc., put it in the plural.

Vivâ voce.

RULE XIII.—"In" or "to" are to be translated by "en" before feminine, and by "au" before masculine names of countries.

Ex.—He is in France, il est *en* France; I go to France, je vais *en* France.

He is in Japan, il est *au* Japon.

"In" or "to India" is translated by "*aux Indes*."
 "In," "to," or "at" are to be translated by "*à*"
 before the name of a *town*.

So do not say, "*il est en Paris*, he is in Paris;" but say,
 "*il est à Paris*."

1. I go (*je vais*) to London every day. (*See Note 5, page 20, and page 10, Vivà voce, 1.*)
2. I go to France every week.
3. I shall go (*j'irai*) to Germany every month.
4. They will go to Spain every year.
5. Have you been to France? Yes, I have been to Lyons.
6. He has sent his son to Italy. He himself (*lui-même*) is in Austria.
7. Where is your uncle? He is in Spain, at Madrid.
8. This man is the strongest (strong, fort) in the county. (*See Note 1, page 20.*)
9. This is (*voici*), the most beautiful scenery in the world.
10. Edinburgh (*Edimbourg*) is the most beautiful city in Scotland.
11. This lady (*dame*) has been very kind to me (*moi*).
12. You are very (*bien*) kind.
13. This man is said to be a Welsh. (*See Note 8, page 20.*)
14. Show me (*moi*) the Thames.
15. Do you know Mr. B., an English merchant.
16. He is gone (*allé*) to Sweden.
17. I met (*j'ai rencontré*) your grandson in Berlin.
18. He is the best writer (*écrivain*) in Great Britain.
19. My brother went to Japan and India.

X.

Metals.

a barometer, un *baromètre*.
 a bullet, une *balle*.
 a colour, une *couleur*.
 copper, *cuivre*.
 a crown, une *couronne* (*corona*).
 gold, or (*aurum*).
 half-a-crown, une *demi-couronne*; (*plur.*) *demi-couronnes*.

half-a-sovereign, un *demi-souverain*; (*plur.*) *demi-souverains*.
 iron, *fer* (*ferrum*).
 a kettle, une *bouilloire*.
 a knife, un *couteau*.
 lead, *plomb* (*plumbum*).
 mercury, *mercure*.
 a metal, un *métal*.

platinum, platine.
 a pot, un pot.
 quicksilver, vif-argent.
 scissors, ciseaux.
 a shilling, un schelling.
 silver, argent (*argentum*).
 a sixpence, un sixpence.
 a sovereign, un souverain.
 steel, acier.
 tin, étain or fer-blanc.

hard, dur (*durus*).

heavy, lourd.
 pretty, joli.
 red, rouge.
 soft, mou, mol (*mollis*), (*fem.*
 mol=*le*).^{*}
 useful, utile (*utilis*).
 white, blan=*c*, (*fem.* blan=*che*).
 yellow, jaune.
 deep yellow, jaune foncé (un-
 changeable).

but, mais (*magis*).

RULE XIV.—When a noun is used in a general sense, “the” is required in French.

Ex.—Iron is a metal. We speak here of iron *generally*, that is to say, of any piece of iron, of all the iron in the world; so we must say in French:—

The iron is a metal, le fer est un métal.

RULE XV.—The names of metals are masculine in French.

1. There are eight metals: gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, tin, and quicksilver or mercury.

2. Gold is of a deep yellow colour; sovereigns and half-sovereigns are made of gold. 3. Silver is white. 4. Crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences are made of silver. 5. Copper is red. 6. The kettle and pots are made of copper. 7. Iron is very hard. 8. It is not pretty, but it is very useful. 9. Steel is very bright and very hard. 10. Knives and scissors are made of steel. 11. Lead is soft and very heavy. 12. Bullets are made of lead. 13. Tin is white and soft. 14. Quicksilver is very bright and very heavy. 15. There is quicksilver in the barometer.

^{*} “Mol” is used before a noun beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute.

Notes.

1. No article should be put before mercury, as it indicates no new object, but is only another name for quicksilver.
2. Are made of, put "are in:" in, en. (This preposition requires no article before the following noun or nouns.)
15. There is quicksilver, put "there is *some* quicksilver;" *some*, *du*; in (*see* Note 9, p. 13).

XI.

Precious Stones.

a amethyst, une améthyste.
a diamond, un diamant.
a emerald, une émeraude.
a garnet, un grenat.
a ruby, un rubis.
a sapphire, un saphir (one *p*).
a topaz, une topaze.
a turquoise, une turquoise.
the earth, la terre (*terra*).
a fire, un feu.
a fish, un poisson (*piscis*).
granite, le granit (no *e*).
a kind, une espèce (*species*).
marble, le marbre.
a mine, une mine.
a miner, un mineur.
an oyster, une huître.
a pearl, une perle (no *a*).
a quarry, une carrière.
a shell, une écaille or coquille.
a stone, une pierre (*petra*).
a thing, une chose (*causa*).

to find, trouver.
to melt, fond=re (*fundero*),
(*pres.part.*) fond=ant.

blue, bleu.
dark red, rouge foncé (unchange-
able).
only (adj.), seul (*solus*).
precious (précieu=*x* (*fem.* pré-
cieu=se).
purple, pourpre.

likewise, égale-ment.

See RULES XIV. and XV.

1. Metals are dug out of the earth. 2. They are dug out of mines by men called miners. 3. But metals are not the only things which are dug out of the earth. 4. Marble, granite, and stone are dug

out of quarries. 5. Precious stones come likewise from the earth, such as diamonds, rubies, emeralds, topazes, amethysts, sapphires, turquoises, garnets. 6. Diamonds are white. 7. Rubies are red. 8. Emeralds are green. 9. Sapphires are blue. 10. A

turquoise is likewise blue. 11. Amethysts are purple. 12. A garnet is dark red. 13. But pearls are not dug out of the earth. 14. They come from the sea. 15. They are found in the shell of a kind of fish called an oyster. 16. Metals melt in fire, but precious stones do not melt in fire.

Notes.

1. Dug out of, extraits de. (*See* Rule XXV., page 38).
2. By men, put "by some men" (some, des); called miners, appelés mineurs.
5. Come, viennent; such as, put "such are," tels sont.
15. They are found, put "they find themselves," elles se trouvent; an oyster: "an" must be left out.
16. In fire, au feu.

Vivâ voce.

(On the two previous pieces.)

1. How many metals are there? There are eight metals.
2. Tell me their names. Gold, silver, etc.
3. Of what colour is gold? It is of a deep yellow colour.
4. And silver? It is white.
5. Is lead hard? No, it is soft.
6. Tell me the names of some things (quelques objets) made of iron. (*See* page 23, Note 2).
7. Nails (*sing.* clou, *m.*), hammers (*sing.* marteau, *m.*), horse-shoes (*sing.* fer-à-cheval, *m.*; *plur.* fers-à-cheval).
8. Of which (quel) metal are sovereigns made?
9. Of gold.
10. Whence (d'où) do we obtain (*inf.* tirer) metals?
11. From the earth.
12. What is (qu'est-ce que, c'est que) a diamond?
13. It is (c'est) a precious stone.
14. Whence do we obtain the diamonds and other precious stones? From the earth.
15. Tell me the names of some (quelques) precious stones. Amethysts, emeralds, rubies, etc.
16. Of what colour is the diamond? White.
17. And the ruby? Red.
18. And the sapphire? Blue.
19. Are pearls likewise dug out of the earth?
20. No, they are found (elles se trouvent) in the shell of a certain oyster.

XII.

The Ass.

an ass, un âne (*asinus*).
 a cow, une vache (*vacca*).
 a creature, une créature.
 a dinner, un dîner (one *n*).
 an ear, une oreille (*auricula*).
 the grass, l'herbe (*fem.*) (*herba*).
 greens, légumes verts (*legumen*).
 a hoof, un sabot.*
 a horse, un cheval (*caballus*).
 a market, un marché.
 the milk, le lait (*lactem*).†
 a mug, une tasse.
 a pan, une casserole.
 a potato, une pomme de terre.
 a quadruped, un quadrupède.
 the rain, la pluie (*pluvia*).
 the snow, la neige.
 a stable, une écurie.
 a thistle, un chardon (*carduus*).
 a turnip, un navet.

to carry, porter (*portare*).
 to gallop, galoper (one *l*).
 to give, donner (*donare*).
 to lie out, coucher.

to work, travailler.

big, gros (*grossus*), (*fem.*
 gros=se).
 coarse, commun (*communis*).
 contented, content.
 good, bon (*bonus*), (*fem.*
 bon=ne).
 patient, patient.

also, aussi.
 always, toujours.
 fast (adv.), vite.
 hard (adv.), fort. [*lus*].
 only (adv.), { seule=ment (*so-*
 ne...que ("ne"
 before the verb,
 "que" before its
 object).

{ du (*m.*).
 de la (*f.*).
 some, { de l' (*m. and f.*), before
 a vowel or an *h* mute.
 des (*plur. m. and f.*)

RULE XVI.—When a noun is used in a *partitive sense*, that is to say, when it expresses only a part, a certain quantity of the thing which it represents, the *partitive article* "some," often understood in English, is to be expressed in French.

Ex.—I carry turnips, put "I carry *some* turnips," je porte *des* navets.

I have hoofs, put "I have *some* hoofs."

In other words, when you come across a noun unpreceded by an article, see if "some" could be put before in English, and, if so, put "du, or de la,

* "Sabot" means also a wooden shoe.

† Archaism for "laç."

or des" in French, according to gender and number. If there are several nouns, put it before each.

RULE XVII.—"Any," coming *immediately* before a noun, is also to be rendered by "du, de la, des."

Ex.—Have you any horses? "*Avez-vous des chevaux?*"

1. I am a quadruped. 2. I am a good and very patient creature. 3. I have hoofs and very long ears. 4. I am not so big as a horse, and I cannot gallop so fast, but I work very hard. 5. I carry

² greens to ¹ market, and turnips and potatoes. 6. Sometimes I carry also pans, mugs, and pots. 7. For

² my dinner I have only thistles and coarse grass. 8. I give milk like the cow. 9. I have no stable like the horse. 10. I lie out in the fields in the snow and in the rain; but I am always contented.

Notes.

3. Very long ears (*see* Rule XVIII., page 27).
4. So . . . as; si . . . que; I can, je peux.
5. To market, put: "to the market; leave out "and" before "turnips."
9. No stable, put: "Not any stable," any, de (*see* Rule XX., page 31); like, comme.
10. In the snow and in the rain; in, par.

Vivâ voce.

1. This horse will gallop very well.
2. The horse is in the stable.
3. The cow is in the cow-house (*étable, fem.*).
4. I have eaten turnips and potatoes at my dinner.
5. We were (*imperf.*) out (*dehors*) in the rain.
6. They were out in the snow.
7. I have no diamond (*see* Note 9, page 26).
8. She has bought pearls.
9. There is no milk in the mug.
10. This stable is very large.
11. My mother is at market (*see* Note 5, page 26).

12. Have you any eggs? No, I have no eggs.
 13. She has no umbrella (*parapluie, m.*).
 14. Is there any wine in the glass (*verre, m.*)?
 15. Have you any milk?
 16. Are there any cows in the cow-house?
 17. Have you found any potatoes?
 18. You are not working.

XIII.

The Ox.

a animal, un animal.	a spoon, une cuiller (pron. cu=ière).
a bone, un os (<i>os</i>).	_____
a boot (top-boot), une botte (one o, two t's), half-boot or lady's boot, une bottine.	to draw, tirer.
a box, une boîte.	to make, faire (<i>faire</i>).
the butter, le beurre.	to supply with, fourner=ir (<i>pres. part. fourner=issant</i>).
a button, un bouton (one t).	to use, employer.
a cart, un chariot.	_____
a cheese, un fromage (<i>formaticem</i>).	curious, curieu=x, (<i>f.</i>) curieu=se.
a comb, un peigne.	excellent, excellent.
the cream, la crème (<i>no a</i>).	little, petit.
the food, la nourriture.	nice (good), bon.
a handle, un manche (<i>manica</i>).	strong, fort (<i>fortis</i>).
a sleeve, une manche.	wholesome, sain (<i>sanus</i>).
a hide, une peau (<i>pellem</i>).	_____
a horn, une corne (<i>cornu</i>).	etc..., et cætera (<i>etc.</i>).
an ox, un bœuf (<i>bovem</i>).	with, avec.

RULE XVIII.—When the noun, used in a partitive sense, is preceded by an adjective in French, “de” is put for “some” instead of “du, de la, des.”

Ex.—Oxen draw heavy carts, i.e. some heavy carts; (some, “de”).

RULE XIX.—“Any,” before an adjective, is also to be rendered by “de.”

Ex.—Have you any good horses? “Avez-vous de bons chevaux?”

1. Oxen are very useful animals. 2. You have seen strong oxen drawing heavy carts. 3. Their^{2 1 2 1} flesh supplies us with a wholesome food. 4. With their hides we make strong boots. 5. With their horns curious things are made, as combs, boxes, handles for knives. 6. Their bones are used to make^{2 1} little spoons, buttons, etc. 7. Cows give us excellent milk. 8. With the milk we make nice cheese, and with the cream good butter.

Notes.

1. Oxen. (*See* Rule XIV., page 22).
2. Seen, vu.
4. We make, put: "One makes," on fait (*fait*).
5. Curious things are made, put: "one makes curious things;" as, put: "such as," telles que; handles for knives, put: "handles of knives."
6. Their bones are used, put: "one uses their bones;" to make, i.e. in order to make (*see* Rule XXI., page 33).
8. *See* Note 4 above.

Vivâ voce.

1. Have you any good butter? No, but I have very nice cheese.
2. Has she any good milk? Yes, she has very good milk.
3. Have they any pretty horses? Yes, they have some very pretty horses.
4. Are there any fine cities in this country?
5. Are there large lakes in this country? Yes, there are very large lakes.
6. Are there any curious things here? Yes, there are very curious things.
7. Have you strong boots? No, my boots are not very strong.
8. Have you bought (*inf. acheter*) any big melons (melon, *m.s.*)?
9. Where is my box? (Box, meaning "trunk," malle, *fem.*) Here is your box.
10. Do you like (to like, aimer, *amare*) box-wood (le buis)?
11. Have you been to Box-Hill (hill, colline, *f., collis*)? (Box-Hill, put: "the Hill of Box").
^{2 3 1}
12. He has given me a box. (Box on the ear, un soufflet.)
^{2 1}
13. He gave (*past def.*) me a box (on the ear), because (*parce que*) I had (*j'avais*) put (*mis*) some box-wood into his box.

XIV.

Owl and Monkey.

✓ a ape, une guenon.	a rat, un rat (<i>t</i> not sounded).
an arm, un bras (<i>brachium</i>).	a tail, une queue (<i>cauda</i>).
a baboon, un babouin.	a toad, un crapaud.
a church, une église (<i>ἐκκλησία</i>).	a vermin, une vermine.
a face, une figure (<i>figura</i>).	a wing, une aile (<i>ala</i>).
a feather, une plume (<i>pluma</i>).	
a finger, un doigt (<i>digitus</i>).	to cover with, couvr= <i>ir de</i> .
a foot, un pied (<i>pedem</i>).	covered with, couv= <i>ert de</i> .
a frog, une grenouille.	to eat, manger.
a hand, une main (<i>manus</i>).	
a house, une maison.	funny, drôle.
an owl, un hibou.	hot, chaud.
a monkey, un singe (<i>simius</i>)*.	warm, chaud.
a mouse, une souris.	

RECAPITULATION. On "the" and "some." (See Rules XIV., XVI., XVII., XVIII., and XIX.)

Obs.—Whenever the pupil comes across a noun, singular or plural, without an article, he should always see if it is used in a general or a partitive sense, and put an article as required by the Rules above mentioned.

1. The owl is a bird very useful to man. 2. He² has strong wings, and is covered with very warm¹ feathers. 3. He eats rats, mice, frogs, toads, and other vermin. 4. Owls live in old houses and in² churches. 5. The monkey has a very funny face. 6. His arms are long. 7. He has not four feet, but four hands with long fingers. 8. There are apes, monkeys, and baboons. 9. Monkeys have long tails. 10. Baboons have short tails. 11. Apes have no tails at all.

* Rem.—In "simius" *mi* became *mj*, *i* and *j* having been up to 1750 one and the same letter. Then *i* was changed into *g*. Simius, simje, singe, singe.

Notes.

2. With warm feathers ; after the preposition "de" no partitive article is required.
7. With long, put : with (avec) some long.
11. See Rule XX., page 31 ; at all, du tout.

Vivâ voce.

1. What is (see page 24, Vivâ voce, 12) an owl? An owl is a bird.
2. What (que) has he? He has strong wings and warm feathers.
3. What does he eat? He eats mice, frogs, toads, etc.
4. Where do owls live? They live in old houses.
5. Where else (encore)? In churches.
6. What is a monkey? A monkey is an animal.
7. What has he? He has long arms, four hands, and a long tail.
8. Has a baboon a long tail? No, baboons have short tails.
9. Have apes short or long tails? They have no tails at all.

XV.**The Wonderful Animal.**

an amusement, un amusement.
 a cat, un chat; (*fem. chatte*).
 a dog, un chien; (*fem. chienne*).
 an eye, un œil (*ocellus*), *pl. yeux*.
 a fly, une mouche.
 India, l'Inde.

Louisa, Louise.

Mary, Marie.

a room, une chambre.

a sofa, un sofa, or canapé.

a table, une table.

a window, une fenêtre (*fenestra*).

a wonder, une merveille.

to afford, procurer (*procurare*).

to comprehend, comprendre.

to explain, expliquer (*explicare*).

to smile, sourire (*subridere*).

many, beaucoup (requires "de" before a noun).

new, nouv=eau, nouv=el,* (*novellus*), (*fem. nouv=elle*).

nothing, ne...rien (*rem*).

again, encore (*hanc horam*).

but (meaning "only"), seulement.

enough, assez (*ad, satis*).

even, même.

here, ici.

if, si.

though, quoique or bien que (requires the *subj.*).

towards, vers (*versus*).

under, sous.

yet (however), cependant.

* "Nouvel" is used before a singular masculine noun beginning with a vowel or *h* mute.

RULE XX. — “Any” is “de” when the verb preceding it is negative.

Ex.—I have *not any* butter, je n’ai pas *de* beurre.

“No,” before a noun, is to be translated like “not any;” when repeated, it is “ni,” and then “ne” is put before the verb.

Ex.—Have you *no butter*? *i.e.* have you *not any butter*? n’avez-vous pas de beurre.

1. “Oh, mamma!” said Mary to her mother; “if I had (*imperf.*) but the India cabinet here! 2. I should have amusement enough this rainy day.” 3. “Mary,” answered the mother, “though there is no India cabinet here, yet there are even in this room many curious things and wonderful animals which might afford you amusement this rainy day.” 4. “Curious things! Where are they, mamma?” 5. There is nothing new in this room. 6. Wonderful animals, mamma! there is not any animal in the room.” 7. “Look again, Mary.” 8. Mary looked (*past def.*) under the sofa and under the table. 9. “Mamma, I have looked again, and there is not any animal here. 10. There is no dog, no cat, no mouse, mamma.” 11. “And are there not any other animals but dogs, cats, and mice?” 12. Mary saw Louisa smile, and looked towards the window. 13. “Ah, a fly! yes, a fly is an animal, to be sure; but what is there wonderful in a fly?” 14. “There are more wonders in a fly’s wing, in a fly’s eye, a fly’s foot than you could comprehend or I explain in a day.”

Notes.

1. Said, dit; the India cabinet, le musée de l’Inde.

2. “Enough” is always put *before* the noun, the adjective, or

the adverb in French; besides, words expressive of quantity like "enough, many (*beaucoup*), too much (*trop*)," require "de" before the noun or each noun, if there are several; here, put for "amusement enough," *de quoi m'amuser*. This rainy day, put: "by this rainy day."

8. Might, *pourraient*; you, put: "thee," *te*. (Parents, speaking to their own children, generally use the 2nd person singular).
9. "Nothing," followed by an adj., requires "de" before it; the verb, or the auxiliary, if the tense is compound, is put between "ne" and "rien."
11. Other, *autres*; but, *que*; dogs (*see* Rule XIV., page 22).
12. Saw, *vit*.
13. To be sure, *certainement*; what is there wonderful, *qu'y a-t-il de merveilleux*?
14. A fly's wing (*see* Rule I.); foot (of animals), *patte (f.)*; could, *ne pourrais*; put "en" before "comprehend" and "explain;" *I, moi*.

VIVÁ VOCE.

1. What (*see* page 80, *Vicá voce*, 2) have you seen? I have seen nothing.
2. I have eaten nothing so good.
3. The water is warm enough.
4. Have you not sent any fruit (*fruits*) to my uncle? Yes, sir.
(When the verb in the question is negative, "yes" is to be rendered by "si.")
5. We have bought many potatoes.
6. You have given too much wine to the child.
7. Don't you go out (*inf. sort=ir*) this fine day? (*day, journée, f.*).
8. I am (put: I go, *je vais*) very well this hot weather (*temps*).
2 1
9. Has she not worked well? Yes, madam.
10. Have you not worked well? said the father to his son.
11. Are you not contented? said the mother to her daughter.
12. Have you not seen any monkeys? Yes, sir.

XVI.

Water and its Uses.

a boy, un garçon.
a boy (school-boy), un élève.
a friend, un ami (*amicus*).
a mill, un moulin.

a ship, un vaisseau.
a use, un usage.
the water, l'eau.

to ask of, demander à.
 to be thirsty (put: "to have
 thirst"), avoir soif.
 to drink, boire.
 to forget, oublier.
 to like, aimer (*amare*).
 to prepare, préparer.
 to sail (a ship), faire voguer.
 to say, dire (*dicere*).
 to tell, dire.
 to turn (a mill), faire tourner.
 to wash, laver.

another, un autre.
 any other, quelqu'autre.

anyone, quelqu'un.
 dirty, sale.
 good for, bon à.
 plenty, beaucoup.
 sorry, fâché.
 tidy, propre (*proprius*).
 untidy, malpropre.
 what (after a preposition), quoi.
 whose, dont.
 yourselves, yourself (with a re-
 flective verb), vous.

seldom, rare=ment (*rarus*).
 and then (moreover), et puis.
 that (conjunction), que (*quod*).

RULE XXI.—"To" placed before an infinitive, and meaning "in order to," is to be rendered by "pour."

Ex.—We must eat to live, i.e. in order to live, il faut manger *pour* vivre.

RULE XXII.—In French, a preposition cannot be the last word of a sentence; it must be placed before the word which it governs.

Ex.—For "what is water good for?" say: "for what is water good?"

If there is no relative pronoun, either expressed or understood, before which to put the preposition, it is generally left out.

Ex.—The man he talked to, i.e. the man to whom he talked, l'homme à qui il parla.

Ex.—Water is good to sail ships upon. There is no word here before which "upon" may be placed; so, leave it out.

1. "What is water given us for?" I asked the other day of a little boy whose hands and face were untidy. 2. "Oh," said he, "water is given us to drink when we are thirsty." 3. "For what else?" said I. 4. "To prepare our food," said he. 5. "And then we use it to sail ships upon." 6. "Can you

2 1
 tell me any other use of water?" I added. 7. "Yes," he answered; "water is used also to turn mills." 8. "Very well," said I, "you have told me what water is good for. 9. We use it to drink, to sail ships on, to boil our food in, and to turn mills. 10. Now, I will tell you another use of water. 11. Water is given us to wash with. 12. And as there is plenty of water in the world, I am always⁴ sorry when I see a little friend of mine with dirty¹ hands and face. 13. Go and wash yourself, and do not forget that a boy who is untidy is seldom liked by anyone."

Notes.

1. Us (*see* Rule XXVII., page 42); given, donnée; I asked: when we quote our own or some other person's words, the subject in such expressions as "I said, he answered," etc., must come after the verb in French; so, put "asked I;" whose, "dont," requires "the" before the next noun or nouns.
2. To be thirsty, put: "to have thirst;" to be hungry, put: "to have hunger;" to be afraid, put: "to have fright," etc.
3. Else, encore.
6. Can you? pouvez-vous? I added (*see* Note 1 above, "I asked").
8. Me (*see* Rule XXVII., p. 42).
9. To boil, faire bouillir.
10. I will tell you, put: "I am going (*je vais*) to tell you"; (*see* Rule XXVII., p. 42).
12. I see, je vois; "a little friend of mine," put: "one of my little friends;" put "the" before "hands" and before "face."
13. Go and wash yourself, put "go to wash yourself;" "a boy" is generally translated by "un enfant," the word "garçon" being used to mean a boy in contradistinction with a girl, or when the word "boy" is preceded by an adjective like "little." A boy, meaning a school-boy, is "un élève."

Vivâ voce.

1. Where do you come from ?
2. What have you done (fait) that for ?
3. Whom (qui) is this letter for ?
4. Whom have you spoken to ?
5. What are you speaking of ?
6. It is (c'est) a friend of mine.
7. This gentleman is a cousin of yours.
8. This lady is a friend of hers.
9. It is a relation of ours.
10. Are you thirsty ? No, I am hungry (hunger, faim, *fames*).
11. Are you cold ? No, I am very warm. (*See Note 2, page 34.*)
12. Is she afraid.
13. Are they not hungry ?
14. These children are very cold.
15. The man whose son is in France.
16. The gentleman whose wife is an Englishwoman.
17. The lady whose daughter is a friend of mine.
18. The lady whose son you know, put "of whom" (dont) you know (*connaissez*) the son.
19. The boys whose exercises (*thème, m. s.*) you have corrected (*corrigé*).
20. The gentleman whose house you like.
21. Go and fetch (*chercher*) the doctor (*docteur*).
22. Go and see your friends.
23. Come and dine (*dîner*) with us.
24. Go and fetch your book.
25. Is this child a boy or a girl ?
26. The boy was (*imp.*) very thirsty.
27. How many boys are there in this school ?
28. This boy has not done his exercise.
29. He has written (*écrit*) to tell me (me) that his father is unwell.
30. It will take you (*il vous faudra*) two hours to go to London.
31. It will take you seven days to go to (*see Rule XIII., page 20*) Africa.
32. I will do (*ferai*) that to oblige your mother.
33. I wish (*veux*) to do that.
34. I am very sorry.
35. I am very sorry for it (for it, "en," before the verb).

XVII.

The Hare.

a bark, une écorce (<i>corticum</i>).	to move, remuer (<i>re, mutare</i>).
the corn, le blé.	to run, cour=ir (one r), (<i>currere</i>),
hair, cheveux (<i>masc. plur.</i>).	pres. part. cour=ant.
hair (of anim.), poil (<i>m.</i>), (<i>pilus</i>).	to steal into, se glisser dans.
a hare, un lièvre (<i>leporem</i>)*.	
a herb, une herbe (<i>herba</i>), (<i>h</i> mute).	brown, brun (<i>here, fauve</i>).
a leg, une jambe.	bushy, touffu.
a leg (of anim.), une patte.	hairy, poilu.
a lip, une lèvre (<i>labrum</i>). †	hind, de derrière.
the parsley, le persil (l not sounded).	gentle, dou=x (<i>dulcis</i>), ‡ (<i>fem.</i>)
a pink, un œillet (deriv. œil, eye).	dou=ce.
a root, une racine.	parted, fendu.
a tree, un arbre (<i>arbor</i>).	timid, craint=if, (<i>fem.</i>)
	craint=ive.
to become, devenir=ir (<i>devenire</i>),	young, jeune (<i>juvenis</i>). §
pres. part. deven=ant.	
	as (meaning "like"), comme.
	so that, de sorte que.

RULE XXIII.—In French, the adjective is very often put *after* the noun it qualifies. Henceforth, any adjective should be put after the noun, unless there is the figure 1 above it to indicate that it must be placed first, and the noun second.

1. The hare is a gentle and timid animal. 2. Its eyes are very large. 3. It has brown hair, but in very cold countries it becomes white as snow. 4. It has a short and bushy tail, parted and very hairy lips; it always moves its lips. 5. Its hind legs are very long, so that it may run very fast. 6. The hare feeds upon herbs, roots, the bark of

* Rem.—p was softened first into b, and b into v (see page 8, Rem.). *Leporem*, gave "lèpre, lèbre, lèvre, lièvre."

† (See page 8, Rem.)

‡ Dulcis, dolce, dous, doux.

§ Juvenis, juv'nis, jone, jeune.

1 2
 young trees, and green corn. 7. Sometimes it steals
 into the gardens to eat pinks and parsley.

Notes.

8. Put: it has the hair brown; very cold countries... snow (*see* Rule XIV., page 22); becomes, devient.
4. A tail, lips, put "the tail, the lips."
5. May, peut.
6. Upon, de (*see* Note 2, page 30, and Rule II., page 3).
7. To eat (*see* Rule XXI., page 33).

Vivâ voce.

RULE XXIV.—Adjectives of *colour* (white, black, etc.), of *nationality* (English, French, etc.), of *shape* (round, square, etc.), of *temperature* (cold, warm, etc.), and of *religion* (catholic, protestant, etc.), *always* come *after* the noun in French.

So do not say: C'est un *anglais* négociant, he is an English merchant; nor; j'ai un *rouge* livre, I have a red book; but say: c'est un négociant *anglais*; j'ai un livre *rouge*.

1. He has a green coat (*habit, masc.*).
 2. She has a blue dress (*robe, fem.*).
 3. I have lost my black hat (*chapeau, masc.*).
 4. I have bought (*acheté*) a pair (*une paire*) of white gloves.
 5. We have an English servant (*servante*).
 6. She had a Spanish dress (*costume, masc.*).
 7. I have bought a pair of French gloves.
 8. She has a Russian book.
 9. He had (*imp.*) a (*la*) white beard (*barbe, fem.*).
 10. Have you a blue ribbon?
 11. Do you like this French novel (*roman, masc.*)?
 12. These red books are English novels (Rule XVI., page 25).
 13. His hair is white.
 14. The hair of the dog was (*imp.*) black.
 15. The leg of the dog is broken (*cassée*).
 16. I have a square table.
 17. Will you have some cold meat?
-

XVIII.

Production of a Book.

an artist, un artiste.	type, caractères (<i>masc. plur.</i>).
an author, un auteur (no <i>h</i>).	a type-founder, un fondeur en caractères.
a block, un bloc (no <i>k</i>).	wood, bois (<i>masc.</i>).
a book, un livre (<i>librum</i>)*.	a writing, un ouvrage.
the box-wood, le buis.	a writing (handwriting), une écriture.
an engraving, une gravure.	
a letter, une lettre (<i>littera</i>).	
a mould, un moule (no <i>d</i>).	
paper, papier (<i>masc.</i>).	to call, appeler.
a paper (newspaper), un journal.	to cast, couler.
a printer, un imprimeur.	to draw, dessiner.
a printing press, une presse.	to embellish, embell= <i>ir</i> ; <i>pres. part.</i> embell= <i>issant</i> .
a picture, un dessin.	to print, imprimer.
a production, une production.	to write, écrire (<i>scribere</i>).†
a rag, un chiffon.	

RULE XXV.—The past participle, conjugated with “être, to be,” agrees in gender and number with the subject of “être.”

Ex.—The blocks are sent to the engraver; “*sent*” must agree with “blocks;” “blocks” being *masc. plur.*, “sent” must be put in French in the *masc. plur.*, “envoyés.”

Obs.—See Rules XIV., XVI., and XVII.

1. Books are printed on paper, and paper is made of rags. 2. The author writes the book, and sends his writing to the printer. 3. The printer prints the book in a printing press. 4. He uses¹ little letters of metal. 5. These letters are called type, and are cast in moulds by the type-founder. 6. If the book is to have wood engravings to² embellish it, the animals or houses, etc., are drawn on blocks of box-wood by artists.

* See page 8, *Rem.*

† *Rem.*—*e* is generally added at the beginning of French words derived from Latin words beginning with *sc*, *sp*, *st*:—*Scribere*, *escrire*, *écrire*.

Notes.

1. Made of, put, "made with some" (*made, fait*).
2. I write, j'écris.
5. Are called, s'appellent (no art. before the next noun).
6. Is to have, put "must (doit) have;" wood engravings, put "engravings on wood;" to embellish it; to (*see* Rule XXI., page 33); it, le.

Vivâ vocs.

1 2

1. You have a very good handwriting.

2 1
2. Will you lend (*prêter*) me this paper?
3. What (*quel*) newspaper are you reading (*inf. li=re, li=sant*)?
4. Give me some pens (*plume, fem.*) and paper.
5. I have not read (*lu*) the papers to-day.
6. I am to go to Paris to-morrow.
7. He was (*imp.*) to set out (*part=ir*) for London.
8. When are you to begin (*commencer*)?
9. We were (*imp.*) to play (*jouer*) on Monday. (*See* page 12, Rule VIII., *Obs.*).
10. He is to go (*i.e.* set out) on Thursday.
11. He was (*imp.*) to come on Wednesday.
12. Was (*imp.*) he not to go on Friday?

XIX.

Production of a Book. (*Concluded*).

a book-binder, un relieur.
 the calico, le calico.
 a cover, une couverture.
 a frame, un cadre (*Ital. quadro*).
 a graver, un burin.
 an instrument, un instrument.
 a labour, un travail.
 an outline, un contour (*cum, tornare*).
 the pasteboard, le carton (*one o*).
 a sheet (of paper), une feuille (*folium*).

a trouble, une peine (*pœna*).
 a wood-engraver, un graveur sur bois.

to bind, relier (*religere*).
 to cut out, découper.
 to devote, consacrer (*consecrare*).
 to dry, sécher (*siccare*).
 to fit, ajuster (*à and justus*).
 to fix, fixer.
 to fold, plier (*plicare*).
 to glaze, glacer.

to hang up, suspend=*re (suspendere).*
to manufacture, fabriquer (*fabrica*).

a few, quelques.
dry, sec, (*fem.*) sèche (*siccus*).
pointed, pointu.

generally, générale=*ment.*
how much, combien (requires
"de" before a noun).
then (meaning, "at that time
after that, in that case"),
alors.
then (meaning "consequently"), donc.

RULE XXVI.—When there is neither "*être*, to be," nor "*avoir*, to have," before the past participle, it is a mere adjective, and agrees in gender and number with the noun which it qualifies. It is *always put after* the noun.

Ex.—This is a well-made coat; "*made*" being preceded neither by "*être*" nor "*avoir*," must agree with "*coat*," which it qualifies.

In this sentence "*is*" is a part of the expression "*this is*," and is not joined to the past participle.

Obs.—(See Rules XIV., XVI., and XVIII.).

1. The blocks are sent to the wood-engraver, who cuts out the outlines of the pictures with a pointed instrument called a graver. 2. The blocks are then fixed with the type into frames, and the book can be printed. 3. When the book is printed

¹ ²
on large sheets of paper, the sheets are hung up for a few days to dry. 4. When they are dry, they are sent to the book-binder, who manufactures the covers. 5. The sheets are folded and fitted into their covers. 6. The covers are generally made of pasteboard, covered with glazed calico. 7. You see how much trouble and labour are devoted to the production of a book.

Notes.

1. Called a graver, put: "called graver."

2. Can, peut.

3. For, *i.e.* during, pendant; to dry (see Rule XXI., page 33).

6. Made of (*see* page 23, Note 2).

7. You see, vous voyez; how much, combien de ("de" to be repeated before "labour," according to Rule II.).

Vivâ voce.

1. Have you written the letter? No, I had no note-paper (*papier à lettre*).
2 1
2. Will you (*voulez-vous*) give me (*me*) an envelope (*enveloppe fem.*)?
3. Where is your book? It is at the book-binder's. It is not
2 1
bound yet (*encore*).
4. Will you give me a few sheets of note-paper?
5. Give me (*see* page 57, Rule XXXV.) a few pens and an envelope.
6. This is (*voici*) a well-made coat.
7. This picture is very nice.
8. The author of this novel is a celebrated (*célèbre*) writer (*écrivain*).
9. You take (*prenez*) too much (*trop de*) trouble.
10. Do not give yourself (*see* page 50, Rule XXXII.) that trouble.
11. That trouble was useless (*inutile*).
12. This is (*voici*) a well-written (*écrite*) letter.
13. This is a well-cultivated (*cultivé*) field (*champ, mass.*)
(*campus*).
14. This is a very well-bound book.

XX.

The Crocodile.

a ball (of gun), une balle.	to catch, attraper.
a (dancing) ball, un bal (one l.).	to come, venir (<i>venir</i>).
a bank (of river), un bord.	to devour, dévorer.
the Bank, la banque.	to kill, tuer.
a body, un corps (<i>corpus</i>).	to lie in wait, se ten=ir aux aguets.
a crocodile, un crocodile.	to pass, passer.
a gun, un fusil (l not sounded).	to pierce, percer (no t).
a mouth, une bouche.	to seize, saisir.
a reed, un roseau.	to walk, marcher.
a river, une rivière; un fleuve (<i>fluvius</i>).	
a shell, (here) une carapace.	difficult, difficile (<i>difficilis</i>).
a tooth, une dent (<i>dentem</i>).	scaly, écaillé=x, (<i>fem.</i>) écaill= leu=se.

for (meaning "because"), car	sometimes...sometimes..., tan-
(<i>quare</i>).	tôt...tantôt...
near (alone), près.	him, le.
near (before a noun or pronoun),	her, la.
près de.	it, le, la.
sometimes, quelquefois.	them, les.

RULE XXVII.—Personal pronouns, governed by a verb, must be placed in French *immediately* before the verb, and, if the verb is in a compound tense, before the *auxiliary*. They are called in this case *conjunctive* personal pronouns.

Ex.—For: "He seizes it," say "he *it* seizes," il le saisit.

For: "He has seized it," say, "he *it* has seized:" il l'a saisi.

Obs.—A complete table of objective personal pronouns will be found at page 64.

If there are several verbs, repeat the personal pronoun before each of them.

Ex.—For: He seizes and devours it, say: "He *it* seizes and *it* devours."

Obs.—The personal pronouns of the 3rd person, used as direct objects, "him, her, it, them," are like the article "the" in French.

1. The crocodile is found in hot countries. 2.

He sometimes lives in the water and sometimes on land. 3. His body is covered with a hard, scaly shell. 4. It is very difficult to kill him, for his coat is so hard that even a ball from a gun cannot always

pierce it. 5. The crocodile has a large mouth, and very sharp teeth. 6. He lies in wait in the reeds on the bank of a river to catch any creature that passes by. 7. When an animal comes near enough, the crocodile seizes and devours it.

Notes.

1. Is found, se trouve; in hot countries (*see* Rule XXIII., page 36, and Rule XIV., page 22); in (*see* page 13, Note 9).

2. *Il*ves, *vit*.

4. "It is," placed before an adjective, is sometimes "*il est*," sometimes "*c'est*." See if "*it*" means "that;" if so, put "*c'est*;" if not, put "*il est*." Before a personal pronoun, or a noun, put "*c'est*."

Obs.—When the adjective is followed by an infinitive, the same rule holds good.

Besides :—

When "*it is*" is translated by "*c'est*," "*to*" before the infinitive must be translated by "*à*."

When "*it is*" is translated by "*il est*," "*to*" before the infinitive must be translated by "*de*."

Coat (here), *peau* (*f.*); a ball from a gun, put "a ball of gun."

5. Very sharp teeth. (See Rule XXIII., page 36, and Rule XVI., page 25).
 6. He lies, *il se tient*; to catch (see Rule XXI., page 33); any, *toute*; by, *auprès*.
 7. Comes, *vient*; near enough (see Note 2, page 31).

Vivâ voce.

1. It is easy (*facile, facilis*). *c'est*
2. It is good.
3. It is bad.
4. Is your exercise easy? No, it is difficult. *il est difficile*
5. Is this fruit good? No, it is bad.
6. Do you like this book? No, it is not interesting (*intéressant*).
7. Can you carry that? No, it is too (*trop*) heavy (*lourd*).
8. Can you carry this box? No, it is too heavy.
9. It is not difficult to do.
10. It is not difficult to do that.
11. It is impossible to write.
12. It is impossible to kill that animal.
13. It is useless (*inutile, inutile*) to come.
14. It is useless to speak.
15. It is easy to learn.
16. It is easy to learn this lesson (*leçon, fem.*).
17. Who is it? It is I (*moi*).
18. What is that animal? It is a crocodile.
19. Who comes (*vient*) here? It is the king.
20. I thought (*imp. ; inf. croire*) it was (*imp.*) you. (See p. 65, Rule XXXVII.).
21. Is it not you who have done it? No, it is Mary.
22. I like him, for he is honest (*honnête*).
23. I will do (*ferai*) it for you.
24. He sees and hears (*entend*) them.
25. I understand and admire (*admire*) him.
26. He catches and kills it.
27. I like and keep (*garde*) it.

28. Sometimes he walks, sometimes he runs.
 29. Sometimes they work, sometimes they do not work.
 30. Come near your friend.
 31. It is very difficult to catch these birds.
 32. There are many people (*monde*) at the ball.
 33. Your ball is very nice.
 34. Where is the Bank?
 35. The Bank is not very far (*loin*) from the bank of the Thames.

XXI.

The Crocodile. (*Concluded*).

the heat, la chaleur (<i>calorem</i>).	to destroy, détrui=re(<i>destruere</i>),
a hook, un hameçon (<i>hamus</i>)	(<i>pres. partic.</i>) détrui=sant.
(<i>h</i> mute).	to drag, tirer.
an ichneumon, un ichneumon.	to fasten, fixer (<i>fixus</i>).
an inhabitant, un habitant	to find out, découvrir=ir, (<i>pres.</i>
("in" left out); (<i>h</i> mute).	<i>partic.</i>) découvrir=ant.
a means, un moyen.	to hatch (<i>intrans. verb.</i>), éclore
the meat, la viande.	(<i>excludere</i>).
a piece (of money), une pièce.	to lay (eggs), pond=re (<i>ponere</i>),
a piece (a morsel), un morceau.	(<i>pres. partic.</i>) pond=ant.
a place, un endroit.	to get rid, se débarrasser.
a rope, une corde (<i>chorda</i>).	to stick, s'enfoncer.
the sand, le sable (<i>sabulum</i>).	to tie, attacher.
the sun, le soleil (<i>sol</i>).	to try to, essayer <i>de</i> .
a throat, une gorge (<i>gurgis</i>)	
	ashore (on the shore), sur le
	rivage.
to be afraid, avoir peur.	
to bury, enterrer (<i>in</i> and <i>terra</i>).	of it, en*
to dig out, déterrer (<i>de</i> and <i>terra</i>).	of them, en.
	of him, of her, en.

RULE XXVIII.—The conjunctive personal pronoun "en," of it, of them, etc., must be placed before the verb, or before the auxiliary, if there is one, according to Rule XXVII. (*See that Rule, page 42.*)

Ex.—For "they are afraid of it," say, "they of it are afraid."

* *indè, int, ent, en.*

1. The crocodile lays eggs like a bird, and buries them in the sand, where they are hatched by the heat of the sun. 2. The inhabitants of the countries where it lives are afraid of it. 3. They try to get rid of it by all means in their power. 4. They catch it with a hook, to which a piece of meat is fastened. 5. The crocodile seizes the meat to devour it, and the hook sticks in its throat. 6. They drag it ashore with a long rope tied to the hook, and kill it. 7. There is a little animal called ichneumon which is very useful in destroying the eggs of the crocodile. 8. It finds out the place where these eggs are buried, digs them out of the sand, and devours them.

Notes.

1. Put : where the heat of the sun makes them hatch.
3. "Of it" is to be placed between "se and débarrasser;" all means, put, "all the means;" in, en.
4. To which, auquel.
7. Which (*see* Voc. VIII., page 17); in destroying, pour détruire.
8. Are buried (*see* Rule XXV., page 38).

Vivâ voce.

RULE XXIX.—When the verbs are in compound tenses, the personal pronouns may either be repeated, or not; only, if repeated, the auxiliary should be repeated also.

Ex.—They have caught and killed it : is either—

They *it* have caught and killed, ils l'ont pris et tué ;—or,
They *it* have caught and *it* have killed, ils l'ont pris et l'ont tué.

Translate both ways :—

1. Where is the hare ? The dog has pursued and caught it.
2. Where is the bird ? The cat has caught and killed it.
3. Where is my knife ? I have found and given it to your brother.
4. Where is the note (billet, *masc.*) ? I have found and torn it.

5. We have seen and heard him.
6. I have understood and admired him.
7. Where is the book? He has spoiled (taché) and torn it.
 - 1
 - 2
8. He gave a piece of gold to the poor (pauvre, *pauper*) man.
9. She gave a 2 franc-piece (put "a piece of 2 francs") to the poor woman.
10. Give me a piece of bread.
11. Will you have (voulez-vous; do not say voulez-vous *avoir*) a piece of cheese?
12. I prefer (préfère) a piece of pudding.
13. Give me a piece of paper.
14. Who (qui) is this man? Are you afraid of him?
15. I know (connais) her. Do you speak of her?
16. They were speaking of them.
17. I know some (quelques-uns) of them.
18. I have seen five of them.

XXII.

The Sun.

a beam (a ray), un rayon.	to send forth (rays), darder.
a cloud, un nuage.	to shine, lui=re (<i>lucere</i>), (<i>pres.</i> <i>part.</i>) lui=sant.
a fruit, un fruit.	to sparkle, étinceler.
the grass, l'herbe (<i>herba</i>).	to travel, voyager.
a ray, un rayon.	
the sky, le ciel (<i>cælum</i>), (<i>plur.</i>) <i>cieux</i> .	bad, mauvais.
a traveller, un voyageur.	golden, d'or.
the weather, le temps (<i>tempus</i>).	high, haut (<i>altus</i>).*
	ripe, mûr (<i>maturus</i>).
to burn, } brûler.	tired, fatigué (<i>fatigare</i>).
to burn up, }	
to get up, se lever.	everything, tout (<i>totus</i>).
to look in, regarder.	everywhere, partout.
to look (to seem), avoir l'air, or sembler.	never, ne...jamais (<i>jam, magis</i>).
to ripen, mûrir (<i>maturus</i>).	
to rise, se lever (<i>levare</i>).	me, me (<i>me</i>).
to scorch to death, consumer (<i>consumere</i>).	thee, to (<i>te</i>).
	us, nous (<i>nos</i>).
	you, vous (<i>vos</i>).

*Rem.—"Al," in Latin words, is often changed into "au" in French derivatives. So, "altus" was changed into "alt," "halt," which became "haut."

RULE XXX.—The personal pronouns “me, thee, us, you” are likewise to be placed *immediately* before the verb, or before the auxiliary, if there is one. (See Rule XXVII., p. 42.) They are also repeated if there are several verbs.

Ex.—For “I should scorch you,” put: “I you should scorch,” *je vous consumerai*.

1. My name is sun. 2. I am very bright. 3. I rise in the East, and when I rise, then it is day. 4. I look in at your window with my golden eye, and tell you that it is time to get up. 5. I am a
₁ ₂
 great traveller. 6. I travel all over the sky, and am never tired. 7. I have a crown of bright beams upon my head. 8. I send forth my rays everywhere. 9. I shine upon the trees, the houses, and the water, and everything looks sparkling when I shine. 10. I give you light, and I give you heat. 11. I make the fruit and the corn ripen. 12. I am up very high in the sky, higher than the trees, higher than the clouds, higher than everything. 13. If I were nearer I should burn up the grass, and I should scorch you to death.

Notes.

3. In the East, à l'est; we likewise say “au nord, in the North,” “à l'ouest, in the West,” etc.; it is day, put, “it makes day,” *il fait jour*.
4. Tell, dis; it is time: it is, *il est*.
6. “All over the sky,” put, “by all the sky;” never, *ne . . . jamais* (put the verb between “ne” and “jamais”).
9. Looks, *i.e.* seems (be careful not to translate “looks” by “regarde” in this case).
10. Light . . . heat (*see* page 29, Obs.).
11. In French, the infinitive following “to make” should come immediately after it; “the fruit,” put, “the fruits.”
12. “Up,” to be left out.
13. If I were, put “if I was” (*imperf.*).

Viva voce.

RULE XXXI.—In sentences referring to weather, "it is" must be rendered by "il fait, it makes."

Ex.—It is cold, il fait froid.

But if the sentence begins with "the weather," as, "the weather is cold," or such nouns as "morning, evening," etc., "is" must be translated by "est."

1. How is the weather? (quel temps fait-il?) It is fine (beau).
2. It is bad weather.
3. It is warm.
4. It is very hot.
5. It is close (lourd).
6. How is the weather? The weather is very bad.
7. The weather is very fine.
8. The morning (la matinée) is beautiful.
9. The night (la nuit) was (*imp.*) very fine.
10. The day (la journée) was (*past indef.*) very warm; but the evening (la soirée) is much cooler (cool, frais, *fem.* fraîche).

Translate in the same way:

11. It is day (or daylight = jour).
12. It is broad (grand) daylight.
13. It is night.
14. It is dark (sombre).

Time (temps).

15. I have no time (put, "I have not the time").
16. It is time to set out.
17. You lose (*inf. perd=re*) your time.
18. Come from time to (en) time.
19. I see him from time to time.

Time (fois, *fem.*).

20. I have read the book three times.
21. He called (*past def.*) you four times.
22. He came (*vint*) twice (put "two times").
23. I have done it once (put "one time").
24. Once, twice, three times.
25. You will write this exercise 10 times.
26. You will copy out (*copier*) this word 100 times.
27. How many times? 50 times.
28. I have seen that 20 times.

29. He made (put, "has made") me run.
 30. I made her read.
 31. He will make (fera) your brother sing.
 32. He will make you go (i.e., to set out).
 33. I shall make my son travel.
 34. You do not look well (bien portant).
 35. He looks better (mieux portant).
 36. He looked (*imp.*) very pale.
 37. You look angry (put "in anger," en colère).
 38. She looked very sorry.
 39. Those trees look very high.
 40. He looked at (*pas. déf.*) the man who looked (*imp.*) very tired.
 41. This man has travelled all over the earth.
 42. He has been everywhere and seen everything.

XXIII.

The Sun. (*Concluded.*)

the air, l'air.

a bat, une chauve-souris (*cal-vum. * soricem*).

a den, un repaire.

a lark, un alouette (*alauda*).

the morning, le matin (*matu-tinum*).

a school, une école (*schola*).†

a wall, un mur (*murus*).

to dazzle, éblou=ir, (*pres. part.*)
éblou=issant.

to fly away, s'envoler.

to fly up, s'élever.

to hide, cacher.

to make (followed by an adj.),
rendre (*reddere*).

to sing, chanter (*cantare*).

to sleep, dorm=ir (*dormire*),
(*pres. part.*) dorm=ant.

to take off, ôter.

to wrap up, envelopper.

to recognise, reconnai=tre,
(*pres. part.*) reconnai=ssant.

alone, seul (*solus*).

blind, aveugle (*ab, oculus*).‡

hollow, creu=x, (*fem.*) creu=se.

idle, paresseu=x, (*fem.*) pares-seu=se.

piercing, perçant.

rich, riche.

thin (persons), maigre (*ma-crum*).

thin (things), mince.

thin (clouds), léger, (*fem.*)
lég=ère.

sweetly, douce=ment.

why, pourquoi.

himself, herself, it-	} before the verb.
self, se,	
themselves, se,	

* Rem.—See page 46, Rem.*

† Rem.—See page 38, Rem.; schola, eschole, escole, école.

‡ Rem.—ab, oculus—av oculus, avocle, avogle, aveugle (see page 36, Rem.*).

See RULE XXX., p. 47.

1. Sometimes I take off my crown of bright
¹ rays, and wrap up my head in thin ³ silver ² clouds.
 2. Then you may look at me. 3. But when there
 is no cloud you cannot look at me. 4. For I should
 dazzle you, and make you blind. 5. The eagle
 alone with his piercing eyes can look at me.
 6. When I am going to rise in the morning, the
 lark flies up, and sings sweetly in the air. 7. But
 the owl and the bat fly away when they see me,
¹ and hide themselves in old walls and hollow trees.
 8. The lion and the tiger go into their dens, where
 they sleep all the day. 9. I shine in all countries.
 10. I shine in England, in France, in Spain, and
 all over the world. 11. I am the most beautiful
 creature in the world.

Notes.

1. In, de ; silver clouds, put "clouds of silver."
2. Then (*see* Voc. XIX., page 40) ; may, pouvez.
3. No (*see* Rule XX., page 31).
4. For (*see* Voc. XX., page 42).
6. In the morning, "in" is to be left out.
7. Old walls, hollow trees (*see* Rule XVIII., page 27, and Rule XVI., page 25).
8. Go, vont.
9. In all countries, put "in all the countries;" in (*see* page 13, Note 9).
10. In (*see* Rule XIII., page 20).
11. In (*see* page 20, Note 1).

Vivâ voce.

myself, me.

thyselves, te.

ourselves, nous.

yourself, vous.

yourselves, vous.

Obs.—These pronouns are like the personal pronouns. They are called "reflective," because they are used to conjugate the reflective verbs.

RULE XXXII.—The reflective pronouns must

also be placed immediately before the verb or the auxiliary in French.

Ex.—For, “I wash myself,” put, “I myself wash,” *je me lave*; I have washed myself, *je me suis lavé*.

1. He hides himself in the wood.
2. They will wash themselves.
3. You must (*il faut*) wash yourself.
4. We dress ourselves.
5. You are flattering yourselves.
6. You will cut (*couper*) yourself.
7. She dresses herself.
8. They found themselves very comfortable (*very well*).
9. I find myself very comfortable.

Never say, “*je suis confortable*.” This adjective is seldom used in French, and only in speaking of things, of apartments, for instance :—“*Cet appartement est très confortable*.”

10. I am going to wash myself.
11. They are going (*vont*) to write.
12. She was going (to go, *all=er, pres. part. all=ant*) to work.
13. Are they going to draw?
14. She is going (*va*) to show us her pictures.
15. We are going to sleep.
16. Where are you going?
17. The bird is going to fly away.
18. Are you going to sing?
19. My father is in America.
20. Where are the boys? They are in the school-room (*classe, fem.*).
21. This is the best boy in all the school.

XXIV.

The Bear and the Bees.

a bear, un ours (*ursus*).
 a bee, une abeille.
 a cell, une cellule.
 a hive, une ruche.
 the honey, le miel (*mel*).
 a nose, un nez (*nasus*).
 a pain, une douleur (*dolorem*).
 the strength, la force.

to build (a nest), *construi=re*
 (*construere*), (*pres. part.*)
construi=sant.
 to cry out, crier (*quiritare*).
 to decline to, *refuser de*.
 to fill with, *rempl=ir de, (re-*
implere), (*pres. part.*) *rem-*
pl=issant.
 to do harm, *faire du mal*.

to hurt, faire du mal.
 to know (something), savoir.
 to know (somebody), connaître,
 ire, (*pres. part.*) connaissant.
 to leave alone, laisser tranquille.
 to obey, obéir à (*obéir*),
 (*pres. part.*) obéissant à.
 to order to (followed by an *inf.*),
 ordonner de.
 to poke, fourrer.
 to poke (fire), tisonner.
 to punish, punir (*punir*),
 (*pres. part.*) punissant.

to reply, répondre=re(*respondere*).
 to roar, rugir (*rugire*), (*pres.*
part.) rugissant.
 to run away, s'enfuir.
 to sting, piquer.
 to trust, se fier à.
 to wish, vouloir.

glad, content (*contentus*).
 great, grand (*grandis*), (here)
gros.

sharply, violamment.

1st person singular—to me, (like “me”), me (not “moi”).
 2nd „ „ —to thee, (like “thee”), te (not “toi”).
 1st person plural—to us, (like “us”), nous.
 2nd „ „ —to you, (like “you”), vous.

3rd person singular { to him, } lui.
 { to her, }
 { to it, } y (*ibi*).

3rd person plural —to them, leur (*illorum*); y (in reference to things).*

RULE XXXIII.—The personal pronouns preceded by “to” should also be placed before the verb. “To” is left out.

Ex.—For “then said the bear to them,” put, “then to them said the bear.”

Rem.—If a verb governs two pronouns, both must be placed immediately before the verb, and the dative (me, te, se, nous, vous) should precede the accusative (le, la, les). The two datives “lui” and “leur” are exceptions, and always follow “le, la, les.”

* “Y” is also used sometimes in reference to persons, as in “j’y pense, I think of him, of her, of them;” “je ne m’y fie pas, I do not trust to him, to her, to them;” but it is as well, and perhaps better, for the student to use “y” only in reference to things, until he is more advanced.

Ex.—He has given it to me, *il me l'a donné.*
He has given it to him, *il le lui a donné.*

(The verbs in this piece which are in the preterite should be put into the *passé défini* in French.)

1. Some bees had built their cells in a hive, and were filling them with honey. 2. A bear came by, and ordered them to give up the honey to him. 3. Bears, as you know, are very fond of honey. 4. The bees declined to obey. 5. "Then," said the bear to them, "I will kill you all. 6. You are so small, and I am so great, that I am not afraid of you." 7. "Though you are great, and we are little," replied one of the bees, "you will find that we can punish you if you do us harm." 8. "Oh! what could you do to me?" said the bear. 9. Trusting to his strength, he poked his nose into the hive. 10. But the bees stung him so sharply that he ran away, roaring with pain. 11. One of the bees cried out to him: "If you do not wish to be hurt yourself, leave others alone."

Notes.

2. Came by, *s'approcha*; ordered them, as "*ordonner*, to order," requires the preposition "*à*," you should translate as if it were "ordered to them."
3. Bears, honey (*see* Rule XIV., page 22); as, *comme*; to be very fond of, put, "like very much," very much, *beaucoup* (be careful never to translate it by "*très beaucoup*").
5. Then (*see* Voc. XIX., page 40); I will kill, put, "I am going to kill;" all, *toutes*.
7. Though (*see* Voc. XV., page 30) is to be repeated before "we are," and should be then translated by "que;" you will find, put, "you will see," *vous verrez*.
8. What, *que*; could you, *pourriez-vous*.
10. He ran away, *il s'enfuit*; roaring, put, "in roaring;" with pain, put, "of pain."
11. To be hurt, *être maltraité*; others, put, "the others."

Vivâ voce.

1. I am glad.
2. Is he not glad? Yes, he is very glad. (*See* page 32, Vivâ voce, 4.)

to hurt, faire du mal.
 to know (something), savoir.
 to know (somebody), connaître
 ire, (*pres. part.*) connaissant.
 to leave alone, laisser tranquille.
 to obey, obéir à (*obédire*),
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3. Bears, honey (*see* Rule XIV., page 22); as, *comme*; to be very fond of, put, "like very much," very much, *beaucoup* (be careful never to translate it by "*très beaucoup*").
5. Then (*see* Voc. XIX., page 40); I will kill, put, "I am going to kill;" all, *toutes*.
7. Though (*see* Voc. XV., page 80) is to be repeated before "we are," and should be then translated by "que;" you will find, put, "you will see," *vous verrez*.
8. What, *que*; could you, *pourriez-vous*.
10. He ran away, *il s'enfuit*; roaring, put, "in roaring;" with pain, put, "of pain."
11. To be hurt, *être maltraité*; others, put, "the others."

Vivâ voce.

1. I am glad.
2. Is he not glad? Yes, he is very glad. (*See* page 32, Vivâ voce, 4.)

3. Fill the bottle with water.
4. He has filled my glass with wine.
5. Poke the fire.
6. Have you not poked the fire? Yes, I have poked it.
7. Do you know this man?
8. Who are these ladies (dames)? Don't you know them?
9. I know these gentlemen (messieurs).
10. He will (*veut*) not leave her alone.
1 2
11. Leave me (*moi*) alone.
12. Leave this child lone.
13. Have you spoken to them?
14. He has not spoken to us.
15. He declined to obey her.
16. I have ordered him to go and fetch it, but he declined to obey.
17. Do you not like honey? Yes, I like it very much.
18. He said it to me.
19. I have not sent it to him.
20. If you will give it to me, I will give it back to you to-morrow.

XXV.

Last Moments of Louis XVI.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a agony, une agonie; (here) douleur, <i>fem.</i> | to attach, attacher. |
| a blessing, une bénédiction. | to awake, éveiller. |
| a chamber, une chambre. | to charge to, charger <i>de</i> . |
| a family, une famille (<i>familia</i>). | to collect, recueillir= <i>ir</i> , (<i>pres. part.</i>) recueill= <i>ant</i> . |
| farewell, un adieu. | to convey, transmettre (<i>transmittere</i>). |
| lock of hair, une boucle de cheveux. | to contain, conten= <i>ir</i> (<i>continere</i>), (<i>pres. part.</i>) conten= <i>ant</i> . |
| a mass, une messe (<i>missa</i>). | to desire, désirer. |
| a moment, un moment. | to follow, suiv= <i>re</i> . |
| a parcel, un paquet. | to hear, entendre= <i>re</i> (<i>intendere</i>). |
| a ring, une bague. | to kneel down, s'agenouiller (<i>genu</i>). |
| a seal, un cachet. | to promise to, promett= <i>re</i> (<i>promittere</i>) <i>de</i> . |
| separation, une séparation. | |
| tower, une tour (<i>turrim</i>). | |
| turn, a trick, a lathe, un tour (<i>tourner</i>). | |

to sleep, dorm=ir (<i>dormire</i>), (<i>pres. part.</i>) dorm=ant.	bitter, am=er (<i>amarus</i>), (<i>fem.</i>) am=ère.
to spare, épargner.	after, après.
all, { tout, (<i>fem.</i>) toute (<i>totus</i>), (<i>plur.</i>) tous, toutes.	soundly, profondé=ment (<i>pro-</i> <i>fundus</i>).

RULE XXXIV.—Often in English “me” is put for “to me,” “you” for “to you,” “him” for “to him,” etc. This does not matter as far as the personal pronouns of the first and second persons singular are concerned, for “me” and “to me” are alike in French, and so are “thee” and “to thee,” “us” and “to us,” “you” and “to you,” (*see* Voc. XXIV., page 52). But as it is not so with the pronouns of the third person, one should always see carefully if “him” is put for “to him,” “her” for “to her,” “them” for “to them,” “it” for “to it,” or not, and translate these pronouns accordingly.

(The verbs in the preterite in this piece must be put into the *passé défini*).

1. The king slept soundly. 2. At 5 o'clock Cléry awoke him. 3. He heard the mass in his chamber. 4. After mass the king went alone into
1 2
the little* tower to collect himself. 5. Cléry followed him and knelt down; the king gave him his blessing, and asked him to convey it to all who were (*imp.*) attached to him. 6. Then he gave him a seal, a small parcel, and his ring. 7. “After my death,” he said to him, “you will give this seal to my son, and this ring to the queen. 8. You will

* *Rem.*—Henceforth the adjectives “beau, joli, vilain, bon, meilleur, méchant, grand, petit, gros, jeune, vieux, cher,” should be considered as exceptions, and placed *before* the noun, unless there be a note to the contrary.

give her also this little parcel; it contains locks of hair of all my family. 9. Tell the queen, my dear children, and my sister, that I had promised (*plus perfect*) to see them this morning, but that I desired to spare them the agony of such a bitter separation." 10. "I charge you," he added, "to convey them my last farewell."

Notes.

2. At 5 o'clock, put "at 5 hours."
4. To collect himself (*see* Rule XXI., page 33, and Rule XXXII., page 50).
5. Asked of him (*see* Voc. XVI., page 33); all who, put, "all those who" (*those, ceux*).
7. He said to him (*see* page 34, Note 1, "I asked").
8. It contains, il contient; locks (*see* Voc. XIV., *Obs.*, page 29).
9. Tell, dites à; "à" must be repeated before each noun; promised, promis; I desired, j'ai voulu; for "such a bitter separation," or "so bitter a separation," put, "a so bitter separation."
10. He added (*see* page 34, Note 1).

Vivâ voce.

1. Have you sent him the parcel? Yes, I have sent it him.
2. What (*quel*) exercise shall we bring (*inf. apporter*) you tomorrow?
3. What lesson shall I give you?
4. I have given him two shillings.
5. Has he sent her the ring? No, he has not sent it her yet.
6. He brought them a hare.
7. I told him to come.
8. It is such a bad fruit.
9. He has such a white beard.
10. They have such a large house.
11. He is (*c'est*) such an honest man.
12. He is such a good master (*maître*).
13. It was (*imp.*) such a large book.

XXVI.

The Tea.

a cake, un gâteau.	to bring, apporter (<i>apportare</i>).
a cherry, une cerise (<i>cerasum</i>).	to lay the cloth, mettre le couvert.
a table-cloth, une nappe (<i>map-pa</i>).	to melt, fond=re (<i>fundera</i>).
a cup, une tasse.	to play, jouer.
a garden, un jardin (German, <i>Garten, m.</i>)	to prefer, préférer (<i>præferre</i>).
a stone, une pierre (<i>petra</i>)*.	to spill, répand=re (<i>re, -expan-dere</i>).
a (fruit) stone, un noyau.	to swallow, avaler.
the sugar, le sucre.	to take, prend=re (<i>prendre</i>)
a sugar-basin, un sucrier.	(<i>pres. part.</i>) pren=ant.
the sugar-tongs, les pinces à sucre.	
the tea, le thé.	nice (meaning: good), bon.
a tea-caddy, une boîte à thé.	nice (meaning: fine), beau.
a tea-pot, une théière.	ready, prêt.
a tea-spoon, une petite cuiller.†	sweet (meaning: sugared), sucré.
a piece of toast, une rôtie.	
	presently, tout à l'heure.
	very much, beaucoup (do not say: <i>très-beaucoup</i>).

From preceding rules it will be seen that the objective personal pronouns must be placed before the verb.

Except.—When the verb is in the imperative, it is not always the case.

RULE XXXV.—If the imperative is used *without a negation*, the pronouns must be placed *after* the verb, to which they are to be united by a hyphen; in this case “me and te” are changed into “moi and toi,” except when they are followed by the pronoun “en.”

If the imperative is *negative*, the pronouns must

* *Rem.*—*Petra, perra, pierre, pierre.*

† For “tea-spoons” we say also “cuillers à café” (coffee-spoons), coffee being more usually drunk in France than tea.

be placed, as usual, *before* the verb, and "me and te" used.

So, say : donnez-moi du pain, give me some bread ;
ne me donnez pas de pain, do not give me any bread ;
will you have some bread ? yes, give me some, voulez-vous du pain ? oui, donnez m'en.

Rem.—In the case of two pronouns being governed by the imperative affirmative, the dative always comes last.

Ex.—Give it to me, donnez-le-moi,
Give it to them, donnez-le-leur.

When the imperative is negative, follow the rule given before (see page 52, *Rem.*).

1. I am hungry, I want my tea. 2. It is not
2 1 ready yet. 3. It will be ready presently. 4. Now, lay the cloth. 5. Mary, bring us the tea-pot. 6. Give me the tea-spoons. 7. Here they are. 8. Give me the butter. 9. Give her a piece of toast. 10. Where is the milk ? 11. Here it is. 12. Do not spill it on the cloth. 13. Henry, here is a nice cup of tea for you. 14. Will you have a piece of bread ? 15. No, thank you, I have a piece of cake. 16. The tea is not strong enough. 17. Give me the tea-caddy, if you please. 18. If your tea is not sweet enough, here is the sugar-basin, and here are the sugar-tongs. 19. The sugar
2 1 is not melted yet ; your tea is too hot, Charles ; do not drink it yet. 20. Wait a little. 21. Now drink it. 22. Look at these nice cherries. 23. Take them. 24. Eat them all. 25. Don't you like them ? 26. Yes, I like them very much. 27. Mind the stones ; do not swallow them. 28. Now, go and play in the garden.

Notes.

1. I want, je voudrais.
4. Lay, mettez.
14. (See page 46, Vivâ voce, 11).
15. Thank you, merci.
16. (See page 31, Note 2).

17. If you please, s'il vous plaît (if it pleases you).
 26. (See page 32, Vivâ voce, 4).
 27. Mind tho, prenez garde aux.
 28. Go and play (see page 34, Note 13).

Vivâ voce.

1. Speak to them.
 2. Do not speak to them.
 3. Speak to me.
 4. Do not speak to me.
 5. Where is my glass? Fill it. Do not fill it.
 6. Strike (frappez) him.
 7. Do not punish her.
 8. Write to us.
 9. Bring me your copy-book (cahier, *masc.*). I have brought it to you.
 10. Answer us.
 11. Do not answer him.
 12. Do not reward (*inf.* récompenser) them.
 13. Send him the parcel.
 14. Do not send her the newspaper.
 15. Lend him your book.
- 2 1
16. Open (ouvrez) the door for me (put "to me").
 17. Do not open the door to them.
 18. Open the door for us.
 19. Write to me every month.
 20. Show (montrez) him the way (*chemin, masc.*).
 21. Tell (dites) us what you know.
 22. Punish them.
 23. You have a beautiful knife; lend it to me.
 24. Do not lend it to him.
 25. You have many pens, give me some.

XXVII.

Shylock and Bassanio.

a news, une nouvelle.
 some pork (du porc) (*porcus*).
 the Rialto, le Rialto.

to buy, acheter.
 to dine, diner.
 to please, plai=re à (*placere*),*
 (*pres. part.*) plai=sant à.
 to pray, prier.

to smell, sent=ir (*sentire*);
 (*pres. part.*) sent=ant.
 to talk, parl=er or caus=er
 (*causari*).
 to walk, marcher.
 to walk (to take a walk), se pro-
 mener.
 what (before a noun), quel
 (*qualis*), (*fem.*) quelle.

* Rem.—Placere, plac're, plaire.

- 4) When they stand alone, the verb being understood, or for the sake of emphasis, or contrast :—

Ex.—Who speaks ? he, qui parle ? lui.

They walked, and we ran, eux marchaient, et nous, nous courions.

1. Bass. : If it please you to dine with us.
 2. Shy. : Yes, to smell pork. 3. I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following. 4. But I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with you. 5. What news on the Rialto ?

Notes.

1. "If it please you," put, "if you like," si vous voulez.
2. To smell (*see* Rule XXI., page 33).
3. I will, je veux bien ; and so following, et le reste.
4. I will not, je ne veux pas.
5. "News," put it plural.

Vivâ voce.

1. I have not talked with them.
2. I am speaking of them.
3. I shall go (*partirai*) after them (*fem.*).
4. Who will (*veut*) come with me ? I will.
5. You will arrive after her.
6. She was very kind to him, and to her.
7. They are before (*devant*) us.
8. He speaks against (*contre*) him.
9. I shall go without thee.
10. Stay with me.
11. He was walking with us.
12. Thou, the best of my friends, hast betrayed (*trahit*) me.
13. He or his friend will do (*fera*) it.
14. She was (*imp.*) richer than they (*m.*).
15. Who knocks (*frappe*) at the door ? It is I.
16. We have seen her and him.
17. He is a thief (*voleur*), but I am an honest man.

XXVIII.

A° Conversation between two young Englishmen at Rome.

a cardinal, un cardinal.	easy, à l'aise.
a company, une société (<i>societatem</i>).	next (preceded by "the"), suivant.
an evening, une soirée (<i>serum</i>).	odd, étrange (<i>extraneus</i>).
a foreigner, un étranger.	pretty, joli.
hurt, mal (<i>masc. malum</i>).	queer, drôle (<i>droll</i>).
a taste, un goût (<i>gustus</i>).†	true, vrai.
to breakfast, déjeuner.	amongst, parmi.
to converse, causer.	at least, du moins.
to do, fai=re (<i>facere</i>), (<i>pres. part.</i>) fai=sant.	between, entre (<i>intra</i>).
to go, aller.	ever, jamais (<i>jam magis</i>).
to oblige, obliger.	how, comment.
to read, li=re (<i>legere</i>), (<i>pres. part.</i>) li=sant.	indeed, en vérité.
to stay, rester (<i>restare</i>).	till (before a noun), jusqu'à.
to study, étudier (<i>studium</i>).‡	very much (before a <i>pres. part.</i>), très.
different, différent.	what (when alone, and governed by a verb), que.

See RULE XXXVI., page 60.

1. Will you come and breakfast with me tomorrow? 2. I am very sorry, but I am obliged to stay at home all morning. 3. Well, then, let it be next day. 4. To tell you the truth, it can be no day in the morning. 5. And what do you do by yourself till twelve o'clock? 6. I am not by my-

* *Rem.*—The article "a," used in English before a noun beginning the heading of a chapter, should be left out in French.

† *Gustus*, goust, goût. Often a circumflex accent takes the place of a letter struck out, generally "s."

‡ See page 38, *Rem.*

§ *Extraneus*, estraneus, étranjus, étrange.

self; I am with Mr. Harte. 7. What do you do¹ with him? 8. We study different things; we read, we converse. 9. Very pretty amusement, indeed; will you come to-morrow in the evening, then? 10. I am very much obliged to you, but I am engaged for all the evening to-morrow at Cardinal Albani's. 11. How can you like being with these foreigners? I am never easy with them. 12. I am very easy with them, they are very easy with me; have you ever conversed with them? 13. No, but I have been sometimes in their company. 14. But, at least, they have done you no harm: tastes are different, you know. 15. That's true, but thine is an odd one, Stanhope; thou art a queer fellow, and I am afraid there is nothing to be made of thee.

Notes.

1. (See page 34, Note 13).
2. To stay, "to," de; at home, à la maison; all morning, put, "all *the* morning" (*matinée, fem.*).
3. Well, then, eh bien, alors; let it be, put, "it (oe) will be;" next day, put, "for the next day." (See page 7, *Vivá voce, Obs.*)
4. To tell you the truth, à dire vrai; no, ne . . . aucun, put "can be" between "ne" and "aucun."
By yourself, by myself, by himself, etc., tout seul; 12 o'clock, midi.
10. At Cardinal, put "at the Cardinal."
11. Like being, aimer à être; I, Moi, je ...
15. Thine, le tien; is an odd one, put, "is odd;" a queer fellow, un drôle de garçon; I am afraid there is, put, "I am afraid that there is" (*subj.* after "to be afraid"); to be made, à faire.

Vivá voce.

1. Yesterday I was (*imp.*) by myself.
2. He is by himself.
3. She will come by herself.
4. Will you take your tea by yourself?
5. Is Mr. X. at home?
6. No, sir; but he will be at home all morning to-morrow.
7. She was (*imp.*) not at home.

8. He came the next day. (*See page 7, Vivâ voce, Obs.*)
 9. He will come next week with me.
 10. We saw (*vîmes*) him the next week.
 11. He will be here next month.
 12. I sold it the next month.
 13. We shall go (*irons*) to France next year.
 14. We went (*allâmes*) to England the next year.
 15. I shall see (*verrai*) them next Tuesday.

OBJECTIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Without a preposition. (To be placed <i>before</i> the verb, or the auxiliary). (1.)	With "to," either expressed or understood. (To be placed <i>before</i> the verb, or the auxiliary). (2.)	With any other preposition but "to." (To be placed <i>after</i> the verb.) (3.)
Me, me (<i>me</i>). Thee, te (<i>te</i>). Us, nous (<i>nous</i>). You, vous (<i>vous</i>).	to me, me. to thee, te. to us, nous. to you, vous.	me, moi (<i>moi</i>). thee, toi (<i>toi</i>). us, nous. you, vous.
<i>Third Person.</i>		
Him, le (<i>il</i> um). Her, la (<i>il</i> am). It, le, la. Them, les (<i>il</i> los).	to him, lui (<i>il</i> l). to her, lui. to it, } (animals), lui. } (things), y. to them, leur (<i>il</i> lorum).	him, lui. her, elle (<i>il</i> la). it, lui, elle. them, eux (<i>il</i> los),* (fem.) elles (<i>il</i> las).

When the verb is in the imperative used affirmatively.

(To be placed after the imperative.)

Me, moi. Thee, toi.	to me, moi. to thee, toi.	Same as (3).
For the other pronouns, <i>see</i> (1).	For the other pronouns, <i>see</i> (2).	

* *Illos*, *il*'s, *il*s, *els*, *eus*, *eux*

TWO PRONOUNS OCCURRING IN ONE SENTENCE.

me	{	stand before	{	le	{	stand before	{	lui
te				la				leur.
se				les				
nous								
vous								

When the verb is in the imperative affirmative, dative always stands last.

XXIX.

How to make (*se faire*) a Friend of an Enemy.

a ducat, un ducat.	to inform, informer.
an enemy, un ennemi (two n's).	to learn, apprend=re (<i>apprehendere</i>), (<i>pres. part.</i>) ap-
an idea, une idée (<i>idea</i>).	pren=ant.
the money, l'argent (<i>argentum</i>).	to be married, se marier.
an officer, un officier.	to receive, rec=evoir (<i>recipere</i>).
a portion, une dot (<i>dotem</i>).	to refuse to, refuser de (<i>inf.</i>).
a purpose, un but.	to send back, renvoyer.
a sovereign, un souverain.	to send for, envoyer chercher.
a sum, une somme (<i>summa</i>).	to be shocked at, être affligé de (<i>inf.</i>)
to accept, accepter (<i>acceptare</i>).	to thank, remercier.
to assassinate, assassiner.	
to astonish, étonner.	faithful, fidèle (<i>fidelis</i>).
to be about to, { être sur le	
to be on the point of { point de	immediately, immédiat=ment.
(<i>inf.</i>).	since (before a noun), depuis.
to bribe, corrompre (<i>corrum-</i>	therefore, donc.
pere); (here), soudoyer.	
to deserve, mériter (<i>meritum</i>).	that (rel. pron. obj. case), que.
to entertain, conc=evoir (<i>conci-</i>	which " " que.
pere).	whom " " que.
to hope, espérer* (<i>sperare</i>).	

RULE XXXVII.—“That” is often understood in English; but it must *always* be expressed in French.

Ex.—I hope you are well, *i.e.*, “I hope that you are well,” j’espère que vous allez bien.

* See page 38, Rem.*

The same rule holds good for "which" and "whom."

Ex.—The bribe he had received, put, "the bribe which (or that) he had received."

(Put into the *passé défini* the verbs in the preterite.)

1. The emperor Charles IV. having learned that one of his officers had been bribed by his enemies to assassinate him, sent for him, and said: 2. "I have been informed your daughter is about to be married. 3. I know you have not the means to give her so handsome a portion as she deserves. 4. I hope, therefore, you will not refuse to accept a thousand ducats for that purpose." 5. The astonished officer thanked the emperor, and immediately became one of his most faithful friends. 6. He sent back the bribe he had received, saying he was (*imperf.*) shocked at having entertained an idea of assassinating anyone, and, above all, his sovereign.

Notes.

1. Learned, *appris*; to assassinate (*see* Rule XXI., page 33); said, put "said to him."
3. I know, *je sais*; the means, put it in the plural; to, *de*; her (*see* Rule XXXIV., page 55); so, *aussi* (*see* page 56, Note 9); as she deserves, put "*le*" before "*deserves*."
4. For that purpose, put "in that purpose."
6. The bribe, put "the money;" entertained, *conçu*; an idea, put "the idea;" above all, *surtout*.

Vivâ voce.

1. The sovereigns of France since 1815 have been Louis XVIII., Charles X., Louis-Philippe, and Napoleon III.
2. I have sent for the doctor you have recommended to me.
3. Have you sent for his friend?
4. Have you heard (put, heard say) the emperor has been assassinated?
5. We were about to send for you.

6. She was on the point of giving the money.
 7. How could you (avez-vous pu) entertain such (telle) an idea?
 8. The officer you have seen is my brother-in-law.
 9. The young lady (fille) you see will have a handsome portion.
 10. I think you are right (put: "you have reason," vous avez raison).
 11. Don't you think she is right?
 12. We think you are wrong (put: "you have wrong," vous avez tort).
 13. I have read the book you have lent me.
 14. The man you see is a robber (voleur).

XXX.

The Clock.

a chronometer, un chronomètre.	to regulate, régler (no <i>u</i>) (<i>regalare</i>).
a clock, une horloge (<i>horologium</i>).	to strike, frapper.
a dial, un cadran (<i>quadrantem</i>).	to strike (hours), sonner (<i>sonare</i>).
a sun-dial, un cadran solaire.	to uncurl, dérouler.
a kind, une espèce * (<i>species</i>).	to be used, être en usage.
a motion, un mouvement.	to wind up, monter.
a night, une nuit.	
a spring, un ressort.	both, l'un et l'autre.
the main-spring, le grand ressort.	many (before a noun), beaucoup de.
a time-piece, une pendule (<i>pendulus</i>).	necessary, nécessaire.
a watch, une montre (<i>monstrare</i>).	others, d'autres.
a wheel, une roue (<i>rota</i>).	people, on (<i>homo</i> †).
	same, même.
to curl up, enrrouler.	before, avant (<i>ab, antè</i>). ‡
to introduce, introdui=re (<i>introducere</i>), (<i>pres. partic.</i>) introdui=sant.	justly, juste.
	slowly, lentement.
	too (before an adj. or an adverb), trop.

1. You know what a clock is and what a watch is.
 2. Both tell us the hour of the day and night.

* See page 38, *Remark*.

† Homo, hom, om, on.

‡ See page 8, *Item*.⁴

3. The watch may be said to be a little clock, and the clock a large watch. 4. It is true the clock strikes the hours, but some watches do the same thing. 5. The wheels of a watch are moved by a spring curled up in a box. 6. This spring in uncurling itself gives the motion. 7. Watches are made of gold and silver, and there are many kinds² of watches. 8. There is one kind which always¹ keeps good time; it is the chronometer. 9. Some watches go too fast, others too slowly; it is necessary to regulate them by the sun-dial. 10. Sun-dials were used before clocks, but when the sun did not shine (*imperf.*), people could not know the hour. 11. Clocks were introduced into England four or five hundred years ago.

Notes.

1. What a clock is, ce que c'est qu'une horloge.
2. Tell, disent; of the day and night (*see* Rule II., page 3).
3. The watch may be said, put, "one may (*peut*) say that the watch is."
4. It is true the clock (*see* page 43, Note 4, and Rule XXXVII., page 65); some, certaines; do, font.
5. Moved, mises en mouvement.
8. Put: There is a kind "of them" (*see* Rule XXVIII., page 44); which always keeps good time, put, "which always¹ goes (*va*) justly."
9. Go, vont; it is necessary (*see* page 43, Note 4); by, au moyen de.
10. "On" being singular, "could" is to be put in the singular.
11. Were introduced, furent introduites; put, "there are 4 or 500 years."

Vivâ voce.

1. I know (*sais*) what this animal is.
2. Where have you bought this time-piece?
3. This time-piece strikes only the hours.
4. This man has struck me.
5. My watch is too slow (*retarde*). Can you regulate it?
6. I think (*crois*) the main-spring is broken.

- 7 I broke (put, have broken) the main-spring two days ago in winding it up.
 8 Have you wound up your watch? No, I have no key (clef, pronounce "clé").
 9 You are 5 minutes slow (put, "you are slow by (de) 5 minutes").
 10 My watch is too fast (avance). It is 10 minutes fast.
 11 I think you are too slow. No, I am 2 minutes fast.
 12 I think you are too fast. No, I am 6 minutes slow.

XXXI.

The Time.—L'heure.

o'clock, heure, (<i>plur.</i>) heures.	to miss, manquer.
the time, l'heure.	to take, prendre.
a train, un train.	taken, pris.
the 2 o'clock train, le train de 2 heures.	
12 (noon), midi.	exactly, juste
12 (midnight), minuit.	only, seule=ment.
it is, il est.	precisely, précis, (<i>fem.</i>) précise.
	(to be) over, passé, (<i>fem.</i>) passée.
to go (to set out), part=ir.	

How to tell the time.

Ex.—10 minutes to 4.

RULE XXXVIII.—To tell the time in French.

1.—Name first the hour.

In the above example, "4" is to be put first.

2.—Add to the number the word "heure" or "heures," o'clock, except with "midi," twelve (noon), and "minuit," twelve (midnight).

So, put "4 o'clock," quatre heures.

Then must come the minutes or other fractions of time, such as "quarter, half," always placed in French *after* the hour.

3.—If the hour has not struck yet, before the fraction of time put the word “moins,” less; the preposition “to” must be left out.

So, say: “4 o'clock less 10 minutes,” quatre heures moins dix minutes, or “4 o'clock less 10,” quatre heures moins dix.

The word “minutes” can be omitted.

4.—If the hour is past, place simply the fraction of time after the hour. The word “past” must be left out.

Ex.—For “10 minutes past 4,” say,
4 o'clock 10 minutes, quatre heures dix minutes, or,
4 o'clock 10, quatre heures dix.

Obs.—“A quarter to four” is to be rendered by “quatre heures moins *un* quart, or *le* quart.”

“A quarter past 4” is to be rendered by “quatre heures *un* quart, or *et* quart.”

“Half-past 4” is to be rendered by “quatre heures *et* demie.”

“It is,” in sentences relating to “time,” is to be translated by “il est.”

1. What time is it? It is 20 minutes past 5.
2. It is 11.35. 3. It is a quarter past 2, or 2.15.
4. It is 10.19. 5. What is the time? (put “what time is it?”)
6. It is half-past one, or 1.30.
7. It is 3.25. 8. It is 2.30. 9. It is 1.40. 10. It is 12 (noon) 12.
11. It is 12 (midnight) 15.
12. It is a quarter past 12 (noon). 13. It is 12 (midnight) 13.
14. It is 3.45. 15. What o'clock is it? It is 20 minutes to 11.
16. It is a quarter to one. 17. It is a quarter to 12.
18. What time do you make it? (put “what time have you?”)
19. It is 12 minutes to 4. 20. It is 2 minutes to 9.
21. It is 5 minutes to 7. 22. It is exactly 10 o'clock.
23. It is 3 minutes to 6. 24. Is it time (l'heure)? No, it is not time yet.
25. It is only 10 minutes to 12.
26. The time is over; it is

11.50. 27. No, your watch is too fast; it is only 11.40. 28. What time was (*imp.*) it? It was 12 (p.m.). 29. I shall go by the 2 o'clock train. 30. We have taken the 2.40 train. 31. You will go by the 10.15 train. 32. He has (*est*) gone by the 1 o'clock train. 33. I have missed the 11.30 train. 34. Have you missed the 6.30 train? 35. We shall take the 9 o'clock train. 36. We shall go at 1.48 precisely.

XXXII.

The Clock. (*Concluded.*)

a dot, un point (*punctum*).
 a face (of clock), un cadran.
 a figure, un chiffre.
 a hand (of clock), une aiguille.
 the long hand, la grande aiguille.
 the short hand, la petite aiguille.
 a manner, une manière (one *n*).
 a space, un espace* (*spatium*).

to count, compter (*computare*).
 to mark, marquer.
 to move, } avancer.
 to move on, }
 to wait, attend=re (*attendere*).

here is, here are, voici (*vois ici*,
 see here).
 both (before a noun), les deux.
 every, chaque.
 other, autre † (*alter*).
 again, de nouveau.
 during, pendant.
 far, loin.
 little (*adv.*), peu.
 more, plus (*plus*).
 neither...nor, ni...ni (*nec*).
 round, autour de.
 together, ensemble.

1. There are 12 figures on the face of a clock or a watch, and 2 hands. 2. One is longer than the other; the longer tells the minutes, and the shorter the hours. 3. The long hand moves all round the clock, or the watch, in an hour or 60 minutes. 4. During that space of time (*temps*), the short hand moves only from one figure to the other.

* See page 33, Rem.*

† See page 46, Rem.*

5. Here is my watch; it is now one o'clock: the long hand is at the figure XII, and the short hand at the figure I. 6. Every time that it is exactly the hour, neither more nor less, the long hand is at XII. 7. If therefore the long hand is at XII, and the short hand at the figure III, it is 3 o'clock. 8. If the long hand is at XII and the short hand at VI, it is 6 o'clock. 9. When both hands are at XII, it is 12 o'clock. 10. These little dots which you see mark the minutes. 11. There are 5 dots from one figure to another, and 12 figures round the clock. 12. Five times twelve are 60, and 60 minutes make an hour. 13. Here are the two hands together at the figure XII, it is therefore 12 o'clock. 14. Now wait 5 minutes; the long hand has moved to the figure I; then it is 12.5. 15. When the long hand is at XII, the short hand has moved a little farther on, and it is ten minutes past twelve. 16. When the long hand is at III, it is 15 minutes or a quarter past twelve. 17. When the long hand is at IV, it is 20 minutes past twelve. 18. When the long hand is at V, it is 25 minutes past twelve. 19. When it is at VI, the short hand is half-way between XII and I, and it is half-past twelve, or 12.30. 20. When the long hand is at VII, it is 12.35, or 25 minutes to one. 21. When it is at VIII, it is 12.40 or 20 minutes to one. 22. When the long hand is at IX, the short hand has gone three-quarters of the space between XII and I, and it is 12.45, or a quarter to one. 23. When the long hand is at X, it is ten minutes to one, or 12.50. 24. When the long hand is at XI, the short hand is very near the figure I, and it is 12.55 or five minutes to one. 25. When the long hand is at XII again, the short hand is at I, and it is one o'clock. 26. All the hours are counted in the same manner.

Notes.

2. One, l'une; tells (put "marks").
3. Moves all round, fait le tour de; in, en.
6. Every time (*see* page 48, Vivà voce, 20).
10. You see, vous voyez.
12. Are (put, "make, font").
15. Farther on, plus loin.
19. Half-way, à mi-chemin.
22. Put, "has gone (parcours) *the* three-quarters."
26. In the same, put, "of the same."

P A R T II.

OBS.—*Words in italics in the next pieces refer to some rule, or note, or idiom contained in the First Part.*

XXXIII.

Cries of Animals.

a cry, un cri.	to bray, braire.
a cock, un coq.	to caw, croasser.
a crow, un corbeau (<i>corvellus</i>).	to croak, coasser.
a hog, un sanglier.	to crow, chanter (<i>cantare</i>).
a kitten, un petit chat.	to express, exprimer (<i>exprimer</i>).
a parrot, un perroquet.	to growl, gronder.
a pig, un cochon.	to grunt, grogner.
a pleasure, un plaisir.	to hiss, siffler.
a sense, une sensation.	to howl, hurler.
a sheep, un mouton.	to hum, bourdonner.
a snake, un serpent (<i>serpentem</i>).	to low, mug= <i>ir</i> (<i>mugire</i>), (<i>pres. part.</i>) mug= <i>issant</i> .
a sound, un son (<i>sonus</i>).	to mew, miauler.
a wolf, un loup (<i>lupus</i>), <i>fem.</i> une louve.	to neigh, henn= <i>ir</i> (<i>hennire</i>), (<i>pres. part.</i>) henn= <i>issant</i> .
to be in pain, souffr= <i>ir</i> .	to squeak, crier.
to bark, aboyer.	to talk, parler.
to bleat, bêler (<i>balare</i>).	to utter, émett= <i>re</i> (<i>emittere</i>).

1. *Animals* cannot speak, but they utter *sounds* to express their sense of pleasure or pain. 2. The dog barks; when he is *angry*, he growls; and when he is in pain, he howls. 3. The hog grunts, the pig squeaks. 4. The horse neighs. 5. The ass brays. 6. The cock crows. 7. The kitten

mews. 8. *Sheep* bleat. 9. The cow lows. 18. The lion roars. 11. *Wolves* howl. 12. *Frogs* croak. 13. *Crows* caw. 14. *Bees* hum. 15. *Birds* sing. 16. *Parrots* talk. 17. The snake hisses.

Notes.

2. Angry (*see* page 49, *Vivâ voce*, 37).

5. Brays, brait.

XXXIV.

The Limbs.

an arm, un bras (*brachium*).

a finger, un doigt (*digitus*).

a foot, un pied (*pedem*),

the inside, le dedans.

a joint, une jointure (*junctura*).

a limb, un membre (*membrum*).

a nail, un ongle (*ungula*).

a palm, une paume (*palma*).*

a toe, un orteil.

a wrist, un poignet.

to bend, plier (*plicare*).

to connect with, un=ir à (*unire*),
(*pres. part.*) un=issant.

to open, ouvr=ir, (*pres. part.*)

ouvr=ant.

to shut, fermer.

is called, s'appelle.

are called, s'appellent.

each, chaque.

left, gauche.

right, droit (*directus*).

because, parce que.

easily, { facile=ment (*facilis*),
 { aisé=ment.

1. *How many* fingers have you on your little hand? 2. I have five fingers on the right hand, and five on the left hand. 3. Five and five make ten. 4. You have five fingers on each hand, and on both hands ten. 5. You have five toes on your right foot, and five on your left foot, and five and five make ten. 6. You have ten fingers and ten toes, and you have twenty nails; 7. Because you have a nail on each finger and on each toe, and ten and ten make twenty. 8. Now open your hand.

* See page 46, *Rem.**

9. The inside of your hand is called the palm.
 10. Now shut your hand. 11. You see, when you shut *it*, the fingers bend easily, because *there are joints* in them. 12. The joint, *which* connects the hand with the arm, is called the wrist.

Notes.

1. On, a.
 4. On both, aux deux.
 11. In them (leave it out).

XXXV.

The Limbs. (Concluded.)

an ankle, une cheville.	a shoulder, une épaule.
the back (body), un dos (<i>dorsum</i>).	the sole, la plante du pied.
the back (part of a thing), le derrière.	a sole (of shoe), une semelle.
the bottom (here), le dessous.	a sole (fish), une sole.
a calf, un mollet (<i>mollis</i>).	a thigh, une cuisse (<i>coxa</i>).*
a calf (animal), un veau.	to hold up, lever (<i>levare</i>).
an elbow, un coude.	to unite, unir.
a heel, un talon (<i>talus</i>).	
an instep, un cou-de-pied.	bony, osseu=x.
a knee, un genou (<i>genu</i>).	upper, supérieur (<i>superior</i>).
a part, une partie.	
a shin, un tibia (<i>tibia</i>).	above, au dessus de.
	below, au dessous de.

1. Can you bend your arm? Try. 2. You see, you can bend *it* very easily. 3. *Then* there is a joint, and it is called the elbow. 4. The joint *which* connects your arm to your body is called the shoulder. 5. Now hold up your foot. 6. The bottom of your foot is called the sole. 7. The *upper* part is called the instep, and the back of the foot is called the heel. 8. The joint, which unites the foot to the leg, is called the ankle, and the leg is *divided* into two parts by the knee. 9. The

* Coxa, cossa, cuisse.

part below the knee is called the leg, and the part above the knee is called the thigh. 10. The back of the leg is called the calf, and the front bony part of the leg is called the shin.

Note.

10. Front, du devant.

XXXVI.

**Conversation on the Limbs; and,
How to ask for one's Way.**

a railway, un chemin de fer.
a station, une station, or gare.
a thumb, un pouce (*pollicem*).^{*}
a tip, une extrémité.
a turning, une rue.
a way, un chemin.

here I am, me voici.
here he is, le voici.
here she is, la voici,
here it is, le or la voici.

here we are, nous voici.
here you are, vous voici.
here they are, les voici.

Western, de l'ouest.

altogether, en tout.
straight,
straight forward, } tout droit.
straight on,
where, où.

1. How many hands have you? I have two hands. 2. How many feet have you? I have also two feet. 3. How many fingers have you on each hand? Five. 4. And how many toes on each foot? Five also. 5. How much do 5 and 5 make? Ten. 6. How much do 10 and 10 make? Twenty. 7. How many nails have you altogether? I have 20 nails. 8. Show me your right hand. Here it is. 9. Show me your left hand. Here it is. 10. Show me your right foot. Here it is. 11. Show me your left foot and your left hand. Here they are. 12. Show me the palm of your

^{*} Pollicem, pollicem, police, pouce.

hand. Here it is. 13. Show me the tips of your fingers. Here they are. 14. Where are you? Here we are. 15. Where are you? Here I am. 16. Show me your thumbs. Here they are. 17. Where is your house? The second turning on the right (*à droite*). 18. Where do they live (*inf. demeurer*)? *In the first turning on your left hand side.* 19. Which (*quel*) is the way (add: "*to go*") to the
₁ ₃ ₂
 Great Western Railway? Straight forward. 20. Which is the way (*to go*) to Charing Cross Station? (put: to the Station of Charing Cross.) Take the third turning on the right, and go straight. 21. Is this (*est-ce*) the way (*to go*) to Waterloo Station? Yes, straight on. 22. How much for this sole? (put: how much this sole?) 23. The sole of my right boot (*bottine, fem.*) is worn out (*usée*). 24. I have bought an ox, a cow, and a calf.

XXXVII.

The Swan.

a bill, un bec.
 a breast, une poitrine.
 a goose, une oie.
 the ground, la terre.
 an insect, un insecte.
 a neck, un cou (*collum*).
 a plant, une plante (*planta*).
 a seed, une graine (*granum*).
 a side, un côté.
 a snail, un colimaçon.
 a swan, un cygne (*cygnus*).

to arch, arquer.
 to dip, tremper.
 to grow, pousser (*pulsare*).
 to swim, nager (*navigare*).

dusky, sombre.
 graceful, gracieux = x (*gratiosus*).
 sad, triste (*tristis*).
 tired, fatigué (*fatigatus*).
 webbed, palmé (*palmatus*).

1. My name is swan; I am a *large* bird, larger than a goose. 2. My bill is red, but the sides of *it* are black. 3. My *legs* are dusky, but my feet are

* Pulsare, polysare, pousser, pousser.

red and webbed. 4. My body is white like snow,
 and very beautiful. 5. I have a very long neck.
 6. I live in *rivers* and (in) *lakes*. 7. I eat *plants*
 that grow in the water, and *seeds*, or *little insects*,
 or *snails*. 8. I do not look very pretty when I walk
 upon the ground, *for* I cannot walk well *at all*.
 9. But when I am in the water swimming
 smoothly, arching my long neck, and dipping
 my white breast, I am the most graceful of *all*
 birds.

Notes.

6. I live, je vis.

9. Dipping, baignant.

XXXVIII.

The Swan. (Concluded.)

an end, un bout.

a nest, un nid (*nidus*).a pinion, une aile (*ala*).

a stick, un bâton.

a stick (dry wood), une branche
sèche.

a young one, un petit.

to build, bât=*ir*, (*pres. part.*)bât=*issant*.

to beat down, renverser.

to come out, sort=*ir*, (*pres.**part.*) sort=*ant*.to fly at, s'*élancer sur*.to sit upon, couver (*cubare*)*.

grey, gris.

greyish, grisâtre.

at first, d'*abord*.

a great while, longtemps.

1. I build my nest in a little island among the
 reeds. 2. It is made of sticks and long grass; it is
 large and high. 3. Then I lay my eggs, which are
 white and very large, much larger than the eggs of
 a goose. 4. I sit upon them, and, at the end of two

* Rem.—*cubare, cubare, couver.*

months, my young ones come out. 5. They are not white at first, but greyish. 6. If anyone was to come *near me* when I am in my nest sitting upon my eggs, or when I have my young ones, I should fly at *him*. 7. If you would take *them* away, I should beat *you* down with my pinion. 8. I live a great while.

Notes.

2. Grass, put it plural.
6. Put: If any one came (*Imperf.*).
7. Would, *vouliez*.

Vivâ voce.

1. I like this bird, for it looks very pretty.
2. You look very tired.
3. He looks very sad.
4. She does not look sad at all.
5. Are you tired? Not at all (*not, pas*).
6. Is this plant pretty? Not at all.
7. Where is the goose? It is sitting upon its eggs.
8. It is with its young ones.
9. Take care (*prenez garde*); it will fly at you.
10. Come near me.
11. I have walked a long way (*beaucoup*).
12. He has swum a long time (*longtemps*).

XXXIX.

The Earth, the Sun, and the Moon.

an axis, un axe.

a (wooden) ball, une boule
(*bulle*).

a distance, une distance.

a mile, un mille (double l).

a million, un million.

an orange, une orange.

a shape, une forme (*forma*).

a size, une dimension.

a top, un sommet (*summum*).

a top (plaything), une toupie.

to move, se mouvoir.

to remember, se souvenir, *ir*,
(*pres. part.*) se souven = *ant.*

to turn round, tourner.

round (*adj.*), rond (*rotundus*)*.

like, comme.

* Rotundus, roundus, rond, rond.

1. The earth is round like a ball, or an orange.
2. The sun and the moon are of the same shape.
3. But they are not of the same size. 4. The sun is *very much* larger, and the moon smaller than the earth.
5. The sun is very far from the earth.
6. The distance between *them* is (of) ninety-five millions of miles. 7. *To give you an idea of it*, remember that if you could travel a mile in each minute, it would take *you a hundred and eighty years to go* from the earth to the sun.
8. The sun, the moon, and the earth move.
9. The earth has two kinds of movements.
10. In the first place, it turns round on its axis like a top once in twenty-four hours.
11. In the second place, it moves round the sun, and turns round *it* once in three hundred *and* sixty-five days.

Notes.

7. Remember, souvenez-vous; you could, vous pouviez; travel, put "make a mile;" in each minute, put "a (par) minute;" it would take, il faudrait.
8. Move, se meuvent.
10. In the first place, put "in first place," en premier lieu.
11. In the second place (*see* Note 10); it moves, elle se meut.

Vivâ voce.

1. How far is it from London to Portsmouth? (Put "how much is there.")
2. How far is it from London to Southampton?
3. How far is it from London to Paris?
4. How long (put "how much") will it take me to go from London to Paris? It will take you 12 hours.
5. How long will it take us to go to Calais? It will take us 2 hours.
6. How long will it take (*faut-il*) to go from Boulogne to Folkestone? It takes 3 hours.

XL.

The Earth, the Sun, and the Moon. (*Concluded.*)

one half, une moitié.
a looking-glass, une glace.

to blaze, étinceler.
to cast (here), projeter.
to fall, tomber.
to reflect, réfléchir=ir, (*pres.*
part.) réfléchir=issant.

to surround by, entourer *de*.
to throw back, renvoyer.
to turn away, détourner.

as, comme.
thus, ainsi.
upon, sur.

1. The sun is a ball surrounded by a *blazing* light. 2. It gives *light* and *heat* to our earth. 3. The moon is not bright like the sun. 4. It only throws back or reflects the rays cast upon *it* by the sun, as a looking-glass would do. 5. As the earth turns round upon itself, one-half is always turned away from the sun. 6. On this half the light of the sun cannot shine, and *it is night* in that part. 7. The rays of light fall on the half of the earth turned towards the sun, and in that part *it is day*. 8. Thus when it is day in one part of the earth, it is *night* in another.

Notes.

4. Would do, le ferait.
5. Itself, elle-même.

XII.

The five Senses.

a sense, un sens (*sensus*).

feeling, le toucher.

hearing, l'ouïe.

seeing, la vue (*vu*, seen).

smelling, l'odorat (*odoratus*).

tasting, le goût (*gustus*).

an organ, un organe (*organum*).

an organ (instrument), un orgue.

a palate, un palais (*palatum*).

a palace, un palais (*palatium*).

speaking, la parole (*parabola*).

a tongue, une langue (*lingua*).

to acquire, acquérir (*acquirere*).

to feel (here), toucher.

to taste, goûter (*gustare*).

natural, natur=el (*naturalis*),
(fem.) natur=elle.

afterwards, ensuite.

particularly, particulière=ment.

1. *Man* has five *natural* senses; that is to say, when he is born, he can see, hear, smell, taste, and

feel. 2. The five *natural* senses, *then*, are seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeling. 3. You see with your eyes, you hear with your ears, you smell with your nose, you taste with *your* tongue and palate, and you feel in every part of your body, but more particularly in the tips of your fingers. 4. You see with your eyes; the eye is therefore the organ of seeing. 5. You hear with your ears; the ear is therefore the organ of hearing. 6. You smell with your nose; the nose is therefore the organ of smelling. 7. You taste by means of the tongue and palate; the palate is therefore the organ of tasting. 8. And in every part of your body you have an organ of feeling. 9. We speak with our tongue, but speaking is not a natural sense, because, when we are *born*, we cannot speak. 10. We learn afterwards to speak; speaking is therefore an *acquired* sense.

Notes.

1. That is to say, c'est-à-dire; born, né.
3. You feel in, ... in, avec.
7. By means of, au moyen de.
10. Acquired, acquis.

XLII.

January.

the bread, le pain (*panem*).
 a breast, une gorge.
 the coal, le charbon (*carbonem*).
 a crumb, une miette (*mie, mica*).
 a fire, un feu.
 a lamp, une lampe.
 a leaf, une feuille.
 the oil, l huile.
 a pair, une paire.
 a robin, un rouge-gorge.
 a skate, un patin.

to freeze, geler (*gelare*).

to hop, sautiller (*sauter, saltare*).
 to light, allumer.
 to skate, patiner.
 to slide, glisser.

dark, sombre.

red, rouge.

tame, { apprivoisé (*privus*).
 { (here), familier.

about, çà et là.

nearly, presque.

1. January is the first month of the year. 2. *It is very cold.* 3. The ground is *covered with* snow. 4. *There are no* leaves upon the trees. 5. The oil is *frozen*, the milk is *frozen*, the great river is *frozen*, everything in the fields is *frozen*. 6. In the garden a little bird with a *red* breast is hopping about. 7. *It is* the robin, one of the tamest of the *English* birds. 8. Give *him* a few crumbs of bread. 9. On the river the *boys* are sliding or skating. 10. Can you slide? Yes. 11. Can you skate? No, I cannot. 12. I will give *you* a pair of skates, and you shall learn. 13. Now, *it is* 4 o'clock; *it is* dark. 14. Mary, shut the window. 15. Light the lamp. 16. *Go and fetch some* wood and coals. 17. The fire is nearly out; make a good fire.

Notes.

1. The year, l'année.
6. With a red breast, with a ... à la ...
7. One, put "the one."
10. Can you, put "do you know how (savez-vous) to slide?"
11. I can, je sais.
17. The fire is out, do not say "le feu est sorti," for this would mean "the fire is gone out of the house," but say "le feu est éteint (extinguished);" make, faites.

XLIII.

The four Cardinal Points.

Charles's wain, le Chariot.

a line, une ligne.

a place, une place.

a point, un point.

the Pole-star, l'étoile polaire.

a star, une étoile (*stella*).*to believe, croire (*credere*),†

(pres. part.) croy=ant.

to compose, composer.

to direct, guider.

to find, trouver.

to move, bouger.

to seem, sembler.

cardinal, cardinal.

clever, habile (*habilis*).full, plein (*plenus*).

hinder, de derrière.

almost, presque.

indeed, en vérité.

perfectly, parfaite=ment.

quite, tout-à-fait.

I. Look at the two stars which compose the hinder wheel of Charles's wain. 2. Do you not see a *very bright* star, *that* seems to be almost but not quite in a line with the two others? 3. *Yes*, Sir, I see it. 4. It is *called* the Pole-star; it *never* moves from its place, and by looking full at it, you may always find the North. 5. *Then*, if I turn my face towards that

2 1

star, I always look at the North. 6. You *are right*. 7. Then I shall turn my back to the South. 8. You

2 1

are right again; and now, cannot you find the East and the West? 9. The sun, I believe, rises in the East. 10. Yes, but there is *no* sun to direct you now. 11. I believe, Sir, that if I turn my face to the North, the East will be *on my right hand*, and the West *on my left hand*. 12. You *are* perfectly *right*. 13. That is very clever, indeed. So then, if I know the Pole-star, I can always find *the* North, East, West, and South.

* *Stella*, *estella*, (page 38, *Rem.*), *estaille*, *étoile*.† *Credere*, *cred're*, *crere*, *croire*.

Notes.

2. Not (when there is no verb), pas ; in a line, en ligne.
4. By (when expressing the means of doing a thing), en ; full, (adv.) bien en face.
7. My back, put "the back."
9. I believe, je crois ; in the East, put "to the East."
11. To the North, put "towards the North."
13. That is, c'est ; so then, ainsi donc ; I know, je connais.

XLIV.

April.

a beauty, une beauté.	to bloom, s'épanou=ir, (<i>pres. part.</i>) s'épanou=issant.
a colour, une couleur (<i>colorem</i>).	to fade, s'évanou=ir, (<i>pres. part.</i>) s'évanou=issant.
a cowslip, un coucou.	to hark, écouter.
a daisy, une marguerite (<i>margarita</i>).	to rain, pleuvoir.
a flower, une fleur (<i>florem</i>).	
a hedge, une haie.	dark, noir.
a primrose, une primevère (<i>primavera</i>).	pleasant, agréable.
a rainbow, un arc-en-ciel.	sweet, dou=x.
a shower, une ondée (<i>unda</i>).	
a violet, une violette.	over, sur (<i>super</i>).
	soon, bientôt.

1. April is come. *The* violet and primrose, *the* cowslip, and daisy are in all their beauty. 2. Under
 1 2
 every hedge the sweet flowers of the spring are blooming. 3. The air is warm and pleasant, and hark! the birds are singing on each tree in the forest. 4. They *build* their nests. 5. Look at that dark cloud passing over the sun. 6. *There will be* soon a shower. 7. Now it rains; it rains, and the sun shines. 8. There is a rainbow. *What fine* colours! 9. But, see, it is going away, it fades, it is quite gone!

Notes.

5. Passing, put "which passes."
7. It rains, il pleut.
8. There is, voilà.
9. To go away (here), s'effacer ; it is quite gone, put "it has quite disappeared" (*disparu*).

XLV.

July.

an arbour, un berceau.
 a bath, un bain.
 clothes, habits (*masc.*)
 a honey-suckle, un chèvrefeuille.
 a watering-pot, un arrosoir.

to bathe, se baigner.
 to die, mour=ir.
 to dive, plonger.
 to be drowned, se noyer.

to fly, voler (*volare*).
 to float, faire la planche.
 to jump, sauter (*saltare*).
 to pull off, ôter.
 to water, arroser.

deep, profond (*profundus*).

else (*adv.*), autrement.
 or else, { ou bien.
 ou autrement.

1. July is very hot, and the grass and the flowers are all burnt, *for* it has not rained since a great while. 2. You must water your garden or else the plants will die. 3. Where is the watering-pot? *Here it is.* 4. Now, let us go under the trees. 5. *It is not so hot* there. 6. Come into the arbour. 7. *There is* a bee upon the honey-suckle. 8. It is flying *from flower to flower*, and is getting *honey*. 9. It will carry it to the hive. 10. Will you *go and bathe*? *Here is* a river. 11. It is not deep. 12. *Can you swim*? 13. Yes, I *can* swim, and dive, and float. 14. Then, you *are not afraid* of being drowned? 15. *Not at all.* 16. Then, pull off your clothes; now jump into the water, and take a bath.

Notes.

1. Rained, plu.
2. You must, il faut; will die, mourront.
5. There, y, to be put before the verb.
8. Is getting, recueille.
10. Bathe, vous baigner.
14. De, of, requires the infinitive (mind what pronoun *is* to be put here before the reflexive verb).

XLVII.

The School. (Concluded.)

a blotting case, un buvard.	a play-ground, une cour de récréation.†
a desk, un pupitre (<i>pulpitum</i>)*.	a rule, une règle (<i>regula</i>).
a dining-room, une salle à man- ger.	a ruler, une règle.
a dining-hall, un réfectoire.	a seal, un cachet.
a dormitory, un dortoir.	a stamp, un timbre.
an example, un exemple (<i>exem- plum</i>).	a stationer, { un libraire. { un papetier.
a floor (story), un étage.	the sealing wax, la cire à cacheter.
a gymnasium, un gymnase (<i>gym- nasium</i>).	a word, un mot.
an imposition, un pensum (<i>pen- sum</i>).	to complain, se plaindre, (<i>pres. part.</i>) se plaindre=ant.
a lavatory, un lavabo (<i>lavabo</i>).	strict, sévère (<i>severus</i>).
a lesson, une leçon.	why, pourquoi.
a master, un professeur.	
a mistake, une faute.	

1. What is in your desk? There are books, copy-books, pencils, and a ruler. 2. What else? A seal, some wax, some note-paper, envelopes, stamps, and a blotting case. 3. Where have you bought all that? At the stationer's. 4. What are you doing? I am writing an imposition, which the French master has given me. 5. Why? Because I did not know my lesson. He is very strict. 6. Oh! boys always complain of their masters. 7. Must you learn the rules word for word? 8. No, but we must say the examples without a mistake. 9. Now, will you show me the dining-hall? 10. Where is it? Here it is. 11. Where is the dormitory? On the first floor. 12. And the lavatory? On the same floor.

* *Pulpitum*, *pupitulum*, *pupitre*.

† "Cour de récréation" means properly "play-yard," as yards are generally provided in France for the boys to play in. To render exactly the expression "play-ground," we should have to coin a word, such, for instance, as "un terrain de récréation."

13. Have you a gymnasium? Not yet; but I *hope* we shall have one soon. 14. Where is your play-ground? Here it is. What a nice play-ground.

Notes.

1. What is? . . . qu'est-ce qu'il y a?
2. What else? Quoi encore?
4. The French master, put "the master of French"; (*see* page 19, *Rem.*).
7. Must you? devez-vous? word for word, put "word to word."
8. Do not put "a" after "without."
11. On the first floor, put "at the (au) first floor."
13. Not yet, pas encore; put "en" immediately before "shall have."
14. "A" must be left out after "what."

XLVIII.

The Strasburg Clock. (*See* Note 1, Page 91).

an almanac, un almanach.
 an angel, un ange (*angelus*).
 an apple, une pomme (*pomum*).
 an arrow, une flèche.
 a bell, une cloche.
 a change (of the moon), une phase (*φάσις*).
 a cathedral, une cathédrale.
 a crutch, une béquille.
 an hour-glass, un sablier.
 an old man, un vieillard.
 a planet, une planète.
 a staff, un bâton.
 a statue, une statue (*statua*).

Strasburg, Strasbourg.
 a youth, un jeune homme.

to flap, battre.
 to hold, tenir=*ir* (*tenere*).
 to point out, indiquer (*indicare*).
 to repair, réparer (*reparare*).
 to stretch, étendre (*extendere*).
 to turn (down), retourner.

famous, fameux=*x*.
 for (meaning "during"), pendant.

Rem. I.—None of the difficulties hitherto met with will be pointed out.

Rem. II.—In this piece, the verbs in the preterite should be put into the imperfect in French.

1. One of the most famous clocks was that of Strasburg cathedral. 2. This clock showed the motions of the sun, the earth, and the planets, and the

changes of the moon. 3. There was a statue that pointed out the day of the month on an almanac. 4. The first quarter was struck by a child with an apple, the second by a youth with an arrow; the third by a man with a staff, the fourth by an old man with a crutch. 5. The hour was struck on a bell by an angel, and near this angel was another who held an hour-glass, which he turned when the clock had struck the hour. 6. There was also a golden cock which flapped its wings, stretched its neck, and crowed twice. 7. After going for two hundred years, this wonderful clock had to be repaired, and was (*past def.*) very much altered.

Notes.

1. One, put "the one;" that, celle; put "of the cathedral of Strasburg."
5. Put "was another of them."
6. Its, put "with its, . . . des."
7. After going, put "after having (avoir) gone (été);" had, dut; altered, modifiée.

Vivâ voce.

1. What is the name of Paris cathedral? It is called "Notre Dame."
2. What is the name of London cathedral? It is called "St. Paul's" (Saint-Paul).
3. After flapping its wings the cock crowed twice.
4. After working you will play.
5. After playing we shall work.
6. He lived (vécut) in France for 10 years.
7. We played (put "we have played") for 2 hours.
8. I shall go (irai) to Paris for 3 weeks.
9. He has lent me this book for 3 days.
10. He spoke for 3 hours.

XLIX.

How Monkeys are sometimes caught.

a basin (large), bassin.	to be perched, être perché.
a basin (wash-hand), une cuvette.	to prevent, empêcher.
a manner, une manière (one n).	to rush, se précipiter.
the pitch, la poix.	to take away, emporter.
the sight, la vue.	to thrust, plonger.
	to watch, observer (<i>observer</i>).
to adhere, adhérer.	
to begin to, commencer à.	poor, pauvre.
to dance, danser.	
to hide, cacher.	as soon as, dès que.
to mock (mimick), imiter (<i>imitari</i>).	behind, derrière.
	firmlly, { ferme=ment. solide=ment.

1. The monkey is very fond of watching what men do, and mocking them by doing the same thing.
2. Monkeys are sometimes taken in this manner.
3. Men bring basins full of water, and when they see that the monkeys perched on the trees are watching them, they begin to wash their hands in the water they have brought.
4. When the men have washed their hands many times, they go away, and take away their basins with them.
5. But under the trees they leave other basins filled with pitch.
6. As soon as the men are out of sight, the monkeys come down from the trees.
7. They begin to dance round the basins.
8. Then they thrust their hands in the basins, and begin to wash them, as the men have done.
9. But they soon find out that pitch is not like water.
10. The basins and the pitch adhere firmly to the hands of the poor monkeys.
11. They try to run away, but the heavy basins prevent them from running fast.
12. Then the men, who have hidden themselves behind the trees, rush out, and the poor monkeys are taken.

Notes.

1. Is very fond of watching, put "likes very much to;" after "to like" to must be rendered by "à;" what, meaning "that which," ce que; do, font; by, see Page 86, Note 4.
2. In this manner, put "of this manner."
3. To wash their hands, se laver *les mains*. (We use the reflective form of the verb, and the article before the noun, instead of the possessive adjective, when we express a thing done to ourselves, by ourselves).
4. Have washed their hands . . . have washed, se sont lavé (reflective verbs in French are conjugated with "être"); many, plusieurs; they go away, ils s'en vont.
6. Out, hors.
9. They find out, put "they see."
12. Who have hidden themselves, (see Note 4); rush out, s'élancent.

L.

The Boy and the Echo.

a conduct, une conduite.
 an echo, un écho.
 an expression, une expression.
 intercourse, relations (*fem. plur.*).
 a reason, une raison.
 a treatment, un traitement.
 a search, une recherche.
 a voice, une voix.
 a word, une parole.

to repeat, répéter (*repetere*).
 to return, retourner.
 to think, penser.
 to treat, traiter (*tractare*).

insolent to, insolent envers.
 mysterious, mystérieux.
 naughty, méchant.
 neighbouring, voisin.
 own, propre (*proprius*).
 silly, sot.

to expect, attendre.
 to insult, insulter (*insultare*).
 to mock (laugh at), se moquer de.

at last, enfin.
 in return, en retour.
 properly, convenable=ment.
 merely, simplement.

(Put into the *passé défini* the verbs in the preterite).

1. Little Charles had never heard an echo. 2. One morning he was playing in the fields; he cried out: "Halloo!" 3. Immediately the same word "halloo!" was repeated from the forest. 4. He was much surprised, and cried out: "Who are you?"

5. The mysterious voice answered: "Who are you?" 6. Charles then said: "You are a silly boy!" —"A silly boy!" answered the voice. 7. He became very angry, and used insulting expressions; they were all faithfully repeated by the echo. 8. At last he ran to the forest to punish the boy who, as he thought (*imperf.*), had been mocking him. 9. His search, however, proved in vain. 10. He returned home angry, and complained to his mother of the naughty boy who had been insulting him. 11. "My son," said his mother, "that of which you complain was merely the echo of your words. 12. As you have seen your face reflected from a looking-glass, so you have heard your own voice in the echo of the forest. 13. If you had spoken pleasant words, you would have received pleasant words in return. 14. In our intercourse with others, their conduct is generally the echo of ours. 15. If we behave properly towards them, they will treat us in the same manner. 16. But if we are insolent to others, we have no reason to expect

$\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 1 \\ \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}} & \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}} \end{array}$

a better treatment from them."

Notes.

2. Halloo! Holà!
6. A silly boy, put "a little silly."
7. Used, se servit de.
8. Ran to . . . to, vers; had been mocking him, s'était moqué de lui.
9. Put "his searches, however, were vain (*vaines*)."
10. Complained, se plaignit.
11. That of which, ce dont.
12. Reflected from, put "reflected in."
13. Spoken, put "said;" pleasant, aimable.
14. Others, put "the others."
15. We behave, nous nous conduisons; in the same manner (*see* Page 93, Note 2).
16. To expect . . . to, de.

LI.

The Jew.—Le Juif.

an affection, une affection.

a bargain, une affaire.

a Christian, un chrétien.

a disease, une maladie.

a gain, un gain.

a loss, une perte.

a nation, une nation.

a passion, une passion.

to bleed, saigner.

to cool, refroidir.

to disgrace, déshonorer.

to feed, nourrir (nutrire).*

to heal, guérir.

to laugh at, rire de.

to poison, empoisonner.

to prick, piquer.

to revenge, se venger.

to thwart, entraver.

to tickle, chatouiller.

to wrong, faire du tort.

subject, sujet, (*subjectus*).

1. Antonio hath disgraced me ; he hath laughed at my losses, mocked at my gains, thwarted my bargains, cooled my friends, heated my enemies. 2. And what is the reason ? I am a Jew. 3. Hath not a Jew eyes ? 4. Hath not a Jew hands, organs, senses, affections, passions ? 5. Is not a Jew fed with the same food, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and (the same) summer as a Christian ? 6. If you prick us, do we not bleed ? 7. If you tickle us, do we not laugh ? 8. If you poison us, do we not die ? 9. And if you wrong us, shall we not revenge ?

Notes.

1. Mocked . . . s'est moqué ; thwarted, put " has thwarted ; " heated, excité.
9. Shall we not, ne devons-nous pas . . ; revenge (mind what pronoun you must put here).

* Nutrire, nurrir, nourrir.

**SYNOPSIS OF
FRENCH GRAMMAR.**

SYNOPSIS OF FRENCH GRAMMAR.

I.—VERB.

A.—AUXILIARY VERBS.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Present.</i> Avoir, <i>to have.</i>	<i>Present.</i> Être, <i>to be.</i>
<i>Past.</i> Avoir eu, <i>to have had.</i>	<i>Past.</i> Avoir été, <i>to have been.</i>

PARTICIPLE.

<i>Present.</i> Ayant, <i>having.</i>	<i>Past.</i> Eu, <i>had.</i>	<i>Present.</i> Étant, <i>being.</i>	<i>Past.</i> Été, <i>been.</i>
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INDICATIVE.

Present.

J'ai, <i>I have.</i>	Je suis, <i>I am.</i>
tu as, <i>thou hast.</i>	tu es, <i>thou art.</i>
il a, <i>he has.</i>	il est, <i>he is.</i>
elle a, <i>she has.</i>	elle est, <i>she is.</i>
nous avons, <i>we have.</i>	nous sommes, <i>we are.</i>
vous avez, <i>you have.</i>	vous êtes, <i>you are.</i>
ils or elles ont, <i>they have.</i>	ils or elles sont, <i>they are.</i>

Imperfect.

J'avais, <i>I had.</i>	J'étais, <i>I was.</i>
tu avais, <i>thou hadst.</i>	tu étais, <i>thou wast.</i>
il avait, <i>he had.</i>	il était, <i>he was.</i>
elle avait, <i>she had.</i>	elle était, <i>she was.</i>
nous avions, <i>we had.</i>	nous étions, <i>we were.</i>
vous aviez, <i>you had.</i>	vous étiez, <i>you were.</i>
ils or elles avaient, <i>they had.</i>	ils or elles étaient, <i>they were.</i>

Past Definite.

J'eus, *I had.*
 tu eus, *thou hadst.*
 il eut, *he had.*
 elle eut, *she had.*
 nous eûmes, *we had.*
 vous eûtes, *you had.*
 ils or elles eurent, *they had.*

Je fus, *I was.*
 tu fus, *thou wast.*
 il fut, *he was.*
 elle fut, *she was.*
 nous fûmes, *we were.*
 vous fûtes, *you were.*
 ils or elles furent, *they were.*

Past Indefinite.

J'ai eu, *I have had.*
 tu as eu, *thou hast had.*
 il a eu, *he has had.*
 elle a eu, *she has had.*
 nous avons eu, *we have had.*
 vous avez eu, *you have had.*
 ils or elles ont eu, *they have had.*

J'ai été, *I have been.*
 tu as été, *thou hast been.*
 il a été, *he has been.*
 elle a été, *she has been.*
 nous avons été, *we have been.*
 vous avez été, *you have been.*
 ils or elles ont été, *they have been.*

Pluperfect.

J'avais eu, *I had had.*
 tu avais eu, *thou hadst had.*
 il avait eu, *he had had.*
 elle avait eu, *she had had.*
 nous avions eu, *we had had.*
 vous aviez eu, *you had had.*
 ils or elles avaient eu, *they had had.*

J'avais été, *I had been.*
 tu avais été, *thou hadst been.*
 il avait été, *he had been.*
 elle avait été, *she had been.*
 nous avions été, *we had been.*
 vous aviez été, *you had been.*
 ils or elles avaient été, *they had been.*

Past Anterior.

J'eus eu, *I had had.*
 tu eus eu, *thou hadst had.*
 il eut eu, *he had had.*
 elle eut eu, *she had had.*
 nous eûmes eu, *we had had.*
 vous eûtes eu, *you had had.*
 ils or elles eurent eu, *they had had.*

J'eus été, *I had been.*
 tu eus été, *thou hadst been.*
 il eut été, *he had been.*
 elle eut été, *she had been.*
 nous eûmes été, *we had been.*
 vous eûtes été, *you had been.*
 ils or elles eurent été, *they had been.*

Future (simple).

J'aurai, *I shall have.*
 tu auras, *thou wilt have.*
 il aura, *he will have.*
 elle aura, *she will have.*
 nous aurons, *we shall have.*
 vous aurez, *you will have.*
 ils or elles auront, *they will have.*

Je serai, *I shall be.*
 tu seras, *thou wilt be.*
 il sera, *he will be.*
 elle sera, *she will be.*
 nous serons, *we shall be.*
 vous serez, *you will be.*
 ils or elles seront, *they will be.*

Future Past (or anterior).

J'aurai eu, *I shall have had.*
 tu auras eu, *thou wilt have had.*
 il aura eu, *he will have had.*
 elle aura eu, *she will have had.*
 nous aurons eu, *we shall have had.*
 vous aurez eu, *you will have had.*
 ils or elles auront eu, *they will have had.*

J'aurai été, *I shall have been.*
 tu auras été, *thou wilt have been.*
 il aura été, *he will have been.*
 elle aura été, *she will have been.*
 nous aurons été, *we shall have been.*
 vous aurez été, *you will have been.*
 ils or elles auront été, *they will have been.*

CONDITIONAL.

Present.

J'aurais, *I should have.*
 tu aurais, *thou wouldst have.*
 il aurait, *he would have.*
 elle aurait, *she would have.*
 nous aurions, *we should have.*
 vous auriez, *you would have.*
 ils or elles auraient, *they would have.*

Je serais, *I should be.*
 tu serais, *thou wouldst be.*
 il serait, *he would be.*
 elle serait, *she would be.*
 nous serions, *we should be.*
 vous seriez, *you would be.*
 ils or elles seraient, *they would be.*

Past.

J'aurais eu, *I should have had.*
 tu aurais eu, *thou wouldst have had.*
 il aurait eu, *he would have had.*
 elle aurait eu, *she would have had.*
 nous aurions eu, *we should have had.*
 vous auriez eu, *you would have had.*
 ils or elles auraient eu, *they would have had.*

J'aurais été, *I should have been.*
 tu aurais été, *thou wouldst have been.*
 il aurait été, *he would have been.*
 elle aurait été, *she would have been.*
 nous aurions été, *we should have been.*
 vous auriez été, *you would have been.*
 ils or elles auraient été, *they would have been.*

IMPERATIVE.

Aie, *have (thou).*
 qu'il ait, *let him have.*
 qu'elle ait, *let her have.*
 ayons, *let us have.*
 ayez, *have (you).*
 qu'ils or qu'elles aient, *let them have.*

Sois, *be (thou).*
 qu'il soit, *let him be.*
 qu'elle soit, *let her be.*
 soyons, *let us be.*
 soyez, *be (you).*
 qu'ils or qu'elles soient, *let them be.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Que j'aie, *that I may have.*
 que tu aies, *that thou mayest have.*

Que je sois, *that I may be.*
 que tu sois, *that thou mayest be.*

Subjunctive Present—Continued.

qu'il ait, *that he may have.*
 qu'elle ait, *that she may have.*
 que nous ayons, *that we may have.*
 que vous ayez, *that you may have.*
 qu'ils or qu'elles aient, *that they may have.*

qu'il soit, *that he may be.*
 qu'elle soit, *that she may be.*
 que nous soyons, *that we may be.*
 que vous soyez, *that you may be.*
 qu'ils or qu'elles soient, *that they may be.*

Imperfect.

Que j'eusse, *that I might have.*
 que tu eusses, *that thou mightest have.*
 qu'il eût, *that he might have.*
 qu'elle eût, *that she might have.*
 que nous eussions, *that we might have.*
 que vous eussiez, *that you might have.*
 qu'ils or qu'elles eussent, *that they might have.*

Que je fusse, *that I might be.*
 que tu fusses, *that thou mightest be.*
 qu'il fût, *that he might be.*
 qu'elle fût, *that she might be.*
 que nous fussions, *that we might be.*
 que vous fussiez, *that you might be.*
 qu'ils or qu'elles fussent, *that they might be.*

Past.

Que j'aie eu, *that I may have had.*
 que tu aies eu, *that thou mayest have had.*
 qu'il ait eu, *that he may have had.*
 qu'elle ait eu, *that she may have had.*
 que nous ayons eu, *that we may have had.*
 que vous ayez eu, *that you may have had.*
 qu'ils or qu'elles aient eu, *that they may have had.*

Que j'aie été, *that I may have been.*
 que tu aies été, *that thou mayest have been.* [been.
 qu'il ait été, *that he may have*
 qu'elle ait été, *that she may have*
 been.
 que nous ayons été, *that we may have been.*
 que vous ayez été, *that you may have been.*
 qu'ils or qu'elles aient été, *that they may have been.*

Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse eu, *that I might have had.*
 que tu eusses eu, *that thou mightest have had.*
 qu'il eût eu, *that he might have had.*
 qu'elle eût eu, *that she might have had.*
 que nous eussions eu, *that we might have had.*
 que vous eussiez eu, *that you might have had.*
 qu'ils or qu'elles eussent eu, *that they might have had.*

Que j'eusse été, *that I might have been.*
 que tu eusses été, *that thou mightest have been.*
 qu'il eût été, *that he might have been.*
 qu'elle eût été, *that she might have been.*
 que nous eussions été, *that we might have been.*
 que vous eussiez été, *that you might have been.*
 qu'ils or qu'elles eussent été, *that they might have been.*

To have and to be used negatively.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

Ne pas avoir, *not to have.* | Ne pas être, *not to be.*

Past.

N'avoir pas eu, *not to have had.* | N'avoir pas été, *not to have been.*

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

N'ayant pas, *not having.*

Past.

N'ayant pas eu, *not having had.*

Present.

N'étant pas, *not being.*

Past.

N'ayant pas été, *not having been.*

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je n'ai pas, *I have not.*

tu n'as pas, *thou hast not.*

il or elle n'a pas, *he or she has not.*

nous n'avons pas, *we have not.*

vous n'avez pas, *you have not.*

ils or elles n'ont pas, *they have not.*

Je ne suis pas, *I am not,*

tu n'es pas, *thou art not.*

il or elle n'est pas, *he or she is not.*

nous ne sommes pas, *we are not.*

vous n'êtes pas, *you are not.*

ils or elles ne sont pas, *they are not.*

Imperfect.

Je n'avais pas, *I had not.*

tu n'avais pas, *thou hadst not.*

il or elle n'avait pas, *he or she had not.*

nous n'avions pas, *we had not.*

vous n'aviez pas, *you had not.*

ils or elles n'avaient pas, *they had not.*

Je n'étais pas, *I was not.*

tu n'étais pas, *thou wast not.*

il or elle n'était pas, *he or she was not.*

nous n'étions pas, *we were not.*

vous n'étiez pas, *you were not.*

ils or elles n'étaient pas, *they were not.*

Past Definite.

Je n'eus pas, *I had not.*

tu n'eus pas, *thou hadst not.*

il or elle n'eut pas, *he or she had not.*

nous n'eûmes pas, *we had not.*

vous n'eûtes pas, *you had not.*

ils or elles n'eurent pas, *they had not.*

Je ne fus pas, *I was not.*

tu ne fus pas, *thou wast not.*

il or elle ne fut pas, *he or she was not.*

nous ne fûmes pas, *we were not.*

vous ne fûtes pas, *you were not.*

ils or elles ne furent pas, *they were not.*

Past Indefinite.

Je n'ai pas eu, *I have not had.*
 tu n'as pas eu, *thou hast not had.*
 il or elle n'a pas eu, *he or she has not had.*
 nous n'avons pas eu, *we have not had.*
 vous n'avez pas eu, *you have not had.*
 ils or elle n'ont pas eu, *they have not had.*

Je n'ai pas été, *I have not been.*
 tu n'as pas été, *thou hast not been.*
 il or elle n'a pas été, *he or she has not been.*
 nous n'avons pas été, *we have not been.*
 vous n'avez pas été, *you have not been.*
 ils or elles n'ont pas été, *they have not been.*

Pluperfect.

Je n'avais pas eu, *I had not had.*
 tu n'avais pas eu, *thou hadst not had.*
 il or elle n'avait pas eu, *he or she had not had.*
 nous n'avions pas eu, *we had not had.*
 vous n'aviez pas eu, *you had not had.*
 ils or elles n'avaient pas eu, *they had not had.*

Je n'avais pas été, *I had not been.*
 tu n'avais pas été, *thou hadst not been.*
 il or elle n'avait pas été, *he or she had not been.*
 nous n'avions pas été, *we had not been.*
 vous n'aviez pas été, *you had not been.*
 ils or elles n'avaient pas été, *they had not been.*

Past Anterior.

Je n'eus pas eu, *I had not had.*
 tu n'eus pas eu, *thou hadst not had.*
 il or elle n'eut pas eu, *he or she had not had.*
 nous n'eûmes pas eu, *we had not had.*
 vous n'eûtes pas eu, *you had not had.*
 ils or elles n'eurent pas eu, *they had not had.*

Je n'eus pas été, *I had not been.*
 tu n'eus pas été, *thou hadst not been.*
 il or elle n'eut pas été, *he or she had not been.*
 nous n'eûmes pas été, *we had not been.*
 vous n'eûtes pas été, *you had not been.*
 ils or elles n'eurent pas été, *they had not been.*

Future (simple).

Je n'aurai pas, *I shall or will not have.*
 tu n'auras pas, *thou wilt not have.*
 il or elle n'aura pas, *he or she will not have.*
 nous n'aurons pas, *we shall not have.*
 vous n'aurez pas, *you will not have.*
 ils or elles n'auront pas, *they will not have.*

Je ne serai pas, *I shall or will not be.*
 tu ne seras pas, *thou wilt not be.*
 il or elle ne sera pas, *he or she will not be.*
 nous ne serons pas, *we shall not be.*
 vous ne serez pas, *you will not be.*
 ils or elles ne seront pas, *they will not be.*

Future Past (or anterior).

Je n'aurai pas eu, *I shall or will not have had.*

tu n'auras pas eu, *thou wilt not have had.*

il or elle n'aura pas eu, *he or she will not have had.*

nous n'aurons pas eu, *we shall not have had.*

vous n'aurez pas eu, *you will not have had.*

ils or elles n'auront pas eu, *they will not have had.*

Je n'aurai pas été, *I shall or will not have been.*

tu n'auras pas été, *thou wilt not have been.*

il or elle n'aura pas été, *he or she will not have been.*

nous n'aurons pas été, *we shall not have been.*

vous n'aurez pas été, *you will not have been.*

ils or elles n'auront pas été, *they will not have been.*

CONDITIONAL.

Present.

Je n'aurais pas, *I should or would not have.*

tu n'aurais pas, *thou wouldst not have.*

il or elle n'aurait pas, *he or she would not have.*

nous n'aurions pas, *we should not have.*

vous n'auriez pas, *you should not have.*

ils or elles n'auraient pas, *they would not have.*

Je ne serais pas, *I should or would not be.*

tu ne serais pas, *thou wouldst not be.*

il or elle ne serait pas, *he or she would not be.*

nous ne serions pas, *we should not be.*

vous ne seriez pas, *you would not be.*

ils or elles ne seraient pas, *they would not be.*

Past.

Je n'aurais pas eu, *I should or would not have had.*

tu n'aurais pas eu, *thou wouldst not have had.*

il or elle n'aurait pas eu, *he or she would not have had.*

nous n'aurions pas eu, *we should not have had.*

vous n'auriez pas eu, *you would not have had.*

ils or elles n'auraient pas eu, *they would not have had.*

Je n'aurais pas été, *I should or would not have been.*

tu n'aurais pas été, *thou wouldst not have been.*

il or elle n'aurait pas été, *he or she would not have been.*

nous n'aurions pas été, *we should not have been.*

vous n'auriez pas été, *you would not have been.*

ils or elles n'auraient pas été, *they would not have been.*

IMPERATIVE.

N'aie pas, *have not (thou).*

qu'il n'ait pas, *let him not have.*

qu'elle n'ait pas, *let her not have.*

n'ayons pas, *let us not have.*

n'ayez pas, *have not (you).*

qu'ils or qu'elles n'aient pas, *let them not have.*

Ne sois pas, *be not (thou).*

qu'il ne soit pas, *let him not be.*

qu'elle ne soit pas, *let her not be.*

ne soyons pas, *let us not be.*

ne soyez pas, *be ye not.*

qu'ils or qu'elles ne soient pas, *let them not be.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Que je n'aie pas, *that I may not have.*

que tu n'aies pas, *that thou mayest not have.*

qu'il or qu'elle n'ait pas, *that he or she may not have.*

que nous n'ayons pas, *that we may not have.*

que vous n'ayez pas, *that you may not have.*

qu'ils or qu'elles n'aient pas, *that they may not have.*

Que je ne sois pas, *that I may not be.*

que tu ne sois pas, *that thou mayest not be.*

qu'il or qu'elle ne soit pas, *that he or she may not be.*

que nous ne soyons pas, *that we may not be.*

que vous ne soyez pas, *that you may not be.*

qu'ils or qu'elles ne soient pas, *that they may not be.*

Imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas, *that I might not have.*

que tu n'eusses pas, *that thou mightest not have.*

qu'il or qu'elle n'eût pas, *that he or she might not have.*

que nous n'eussions pas, *that we might not have.*

que vous n'eussiez pas, *that you might not have.*

qu'ils or qu'elles n'eussent pas, *that they might not have.*

Que je ne fusse pas, *that I might not be.*

que tu ne fusses pas, *that thou mightest not be.*

qu'il or qu'elle ne fût pas, *that he or she might not be.*

que nous ne fussions pas, *that we might not be.*

que vous ne fussiez pas, *that you might not be.*

qu'ils or qu'elles ne fussent pas, *that they might not be.*

Past.

Que je n'aie pas eu, *that I may not have had.*

que tu n'aies pas eu, *that thou mayest not have had.*

qu'il or qu'elle n'ait pas eu, *that he or she may not have had.*

que nous n'ayons pas eu, *that we may not have had.*

que vous n'ayez pas eu, *that you may not have had.*

qu'ils or qu'elles n'aient pas eu, *that they may not have had.*

Que je n'aie pas été, *that I may not have been.*

que tu n'aies pas été, *that thou mayest not have been.*

qu'il or qu'elle n'ait pas été, *that he or she may not have been.*

que nous n'ayons pas été, *that we may not have been.*

que vous n'ayez pas été, *that you may not have been.*

qu'ils or qu'elles n'aient pas été, *that they may not have been.*

Pluperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas eu, *that I might not have had.*

que tu n'eusses pas eu, *that thou mightest not have had.*

qu'il or qu'elle n'eût pas eu, *that he or she might not have had.*

Que je n'eusse pas été, *that I might not have been.*

que tu n'eusses pas été, *that thou mightest not have been.*

qu'il or qu'elle n'eût pas été, *that he or she might not have been.*

Pluperfect—Continued.

que nous n'eussions pas eu, <i>that we might not have had.</i>	que nous n'eussions pas été, <i>that we might not have been.</i>
que vous n'eussiez pas eu, <i>that</i> <i>you might not have had.</i>	que vous n'eussiez pas été, <i>that</i> <i>you might not have been.</i>
qu'ils or qu'elles n'eussent pas eu, <i>that they might not have</i> <i>had.</i>	qu'ils or qu'elles n'eussent pas été, <i>that they might not have</i> <i>been.</i>

To have and to be used interrogatively.

Rem.—Verbs conjugated interrogatively have no infinitive, no imperative, and no subjunctive.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Ai-je, <i>have I?</i>	Suis-je, <i>am I?</i>
as-tu, <i>hast thou?</i>	es-tu, <i>art thou?</i>
a-t-il, a-t-elle, <i>has he, has she?</i>	est-il, est-elle, <i>is he, is she?</i>
avons-nous, <i>have we?</i>	sommes-nous, <i>are we?</i>
avez-vous, <i>have you?</i>	êtes-vous, <i>are you?</i>
ont-ils, ont-elles, <i>have they?</i>	sont-ils, sont-elles, <i>are they?</i>

Imperfect.

Avais-je, <i>had I?</i>	Étais-je, <i>was I?</i>
avais-tu, <i>hadst thou?</i>	étais-tu, <i>wast thou?</i>
avait-il, avait-elle, <i>had he, had</i> <i>she?</i>	était-il, était-elle, <i>was he, was</i> <i>she?</i>
avions-nous, <i>had we?</i>	étions-nous, <i>were we?</i>
aviez-vous, <i>had you?</i>	étiez-vous, <i>were you?</i>
avaient-ils, avaient-elles, <i>had</i> <i>they?</i>	étaient-ils, étaient-elles, <i>were</i> <i>they?</i>

Past Definite.

Eus-je, <i>had I?</i>	Fus-je, <i>was I?</i>
eus-tu, <i>hadst thou?</i>	fus-tu, <i>wast thou?</i>
eut-il, eut-elle, <i>had he, had she?</i>	fut-il, fut-elle, <i>was he, was she?</i>
eûmes-nous, <i>had we?</i>	fûmes-nous, <i>were we?</i>
eûtes-vous, <i>had you?</i>	fûtes-vous, <i>were you?</i>
eurent-ils, eurent-elles, <i>had</i> <i>they?</i>	furent-ils, furent-elles, <i>were</i> <i>they?</i>

Past Indefinite.

Ai-je eu, *have I had?*
 as-tu eu, *hast thou had?*
 a-t-il eu, a-t-elle eu, *has he had,*
 has she had?
 avons-nous eu, *have we had?*
 avez-vous eu, *have you had?*
 ont-ils eu, ont-elles eu, *have*
 they had?

Ai-je été, *have I been?*
 as-tu été, *hast thou been?*
 a-t-il été, a-t-elle été, *has he*
 been, has she been?
 avons-nous été, *have we been?*
 avez-vous été, *have you been?*
 ont-ils été, ont-elles été, *have*
 they been?

Pluperfect.

Avais-je eu, *had I had?*
 avais-tu eu, *hadst thou had?*
 avait-il eu, avait-elle eu, *had he*
 had, had she had?
 avions-nous eu, *had we had?*
 aviez-vous eu, *had you had?*
 avaient-ils eu, avaient-elles eu,
 had they had?

Avais-je été, *had I been?*
 avais-tu été, *hadst thou been?*
 avait-il été, avait-elle été, *had*
 he been, had she been?
 avions-nous été, *had we been?*
 aviez-vous été, *had you been?*
 avaient-ils été, avaient-elles été,
 had they been?

Past Anterior.

Eus-je eu, *had I had?*
 eus-tu eu, *hadst thou had?*
 eut-il eu, eut-elle eu, *had he*
 had, had she had?
 eûmes-nous eu, *had we had?*
 eûtes-vous eu, *had you had?*
 eurent-ils eu, eurent-elles eu,
 had they had?

Eus-je été, *had I been?*
 eus-tu été, *hadst thou been?*
 eut-il été, eut-elle été, *had he*
 been, had she been?
 eûmes-nous été, *had we been?*
 eûtes-vous été, *had you been?*
 eurent-ils été, eurent-elles été,
 had they been?

Future (simple).

Aurai-je, *shall I have?*
 auras-tu, *wilt thou have?*
 aura-t-il, aura-t-elle, *will he*
 have, will she have?
 aurons-nous, *shall we have?*
 aurez-vous, *will or shall you have?*
 auront-ils, auront-elles, *will*
 they have?

Serai-je, *shall I be?*
 seras-tu, *wilt thou be?*
 sera-t-il, sera-t-elle, *will he be,*
 will she be?
 serons-nous, *shall we be?*
 serez-vous, *will or shall you be?*
 seront-ils, seront-elles, *will*
 they be?

Future Past (or anterior).

Aurai-je eu, *shall I have had?*
 auras-tu eu, *wilt thou have*
 had?
 aura-t-il eu, aura-t-elle eu, *will*
 he have had, will she have
 had?
 aurons-nous eu, *shall we have*
 had?
 aurez-vous eu, *will or shall*
 you have had?
 auront-ils eu, auront-elles eu,
 will they have had?

Aurai-je été, *shall I have been?*
 auras-tu été, *wilt thou have*
 been?
 aura-t-il été, aura-t-elle été,
 will he have been, will she
 have been?
 aurons-nous été, *shall we have*
 been?
 aurez-vous été, *will or shall*
 you have been?
 auront-ils été, auront-elles été,
 will they have been?

CONDITIONAL.

Present.

Aurais-je, *should I have?*
 aurais-tu, *wouldst thou have?*
 aurait-il, aurait-elle, *would he have, would she have?*
 aurions-nous, *should we have?*
 auriez-vous, *would you have?*
 auraient-ils, auraient-elles,
would they have?

Serais-je, *should I be?*
 serais-tu, *wouldst thou be?*
 serait-il, serait-elle, *would he be?*
 serions-nous, *should we be?*
 seriez-vous, *would you be?*
 seraient-ils, seraient-elles,
would they be?

Past.

Aurais-je eu, *should I have had?*
 aurais-tu eu, *wouldst thou have had?*
 aurait-il eu, aurait-elle eu,
would he or she have had?
 aurions-nous eu, *should we have had?*
 auriez-vous eu, *would you have had?*
 auraient-ils eu, auraient-elles eu,
would they have had?

Aurais-je été, *should I have been?*
 aurais-tu été, *wouldst thou have been?*
 aurait-il été, aurait-elle été,
would he or she have been?
 aurions-nous été, *should we have been?*
 auriez-vous été, *would you have been?*
 auraient-ils été, auraient-elles été,
would they have been?

To have and to be conjugated interrogatively with a negation.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

N'ai-je pas, *have I not?*
 n'as-tu pas, *hast thou not?*
 n'a-t-il pas, n'a-t-elle pas, *has he not, has she not?*
 n'avons-nous pas, *have we not?*
 n'avez-vous pas, *have you not?*
 n'ont-ils pas, n'ont-elles pas,
have they not?

Ne suis-je pas, *am I not?*
 n'es-tu pas, *art thou not?*
 n'est-il pas, n'est-elle pas, *is he not, is she not?*
 ne sommes-nous pas, *are we not?*
 n'êtes-vous pas, *are you not?*
 ne sont-ils pas, ne sont-elles pas,
are they not?

Imperfect.

N'avais-je pas, *had I not?*
 n'avais-tu pas, *hadst thou not?*
 n'avait-il pas, n'avait-elle pas,
had he not, had she not?
 n'avions-nous pas, *had we not?*
 n'aviez-vous pas, *had you not?*
 n'avaient-ils pas, n'avaient-elles pas,
had they not?

N'étais-je pas, *was I not?*
 n'étais-tu pas, *wast thou not?*
 n'était-il pas, n'était-elle pas,
was he not, was she not?
 n'étions-nous pas, *were we not?*
 n'étiez-vous pas, *were you not?*
 n'étaient-ils pas, n'étaient-elles pas,
were they not?

Past Definite.

N'eus-je pas, *had I not ?*
 n'eus-tu pas, *hadst thou not ?*
 n'eut-il pas, n'eut-elle pas, *had*
he not, had she not ?
 n'eûmes-nous pas, *had we not ?*
 n'eûtes-vous pas, *had you not ?*
 n'eurent-ils pas, n'eurent-elles
 pas, *had they not ?*

Ne fus-je pas, *was I not ?*
 ne fus-tu pas, *wast thou not ?*
 ne fut-il pas, ne fut-elle pas,
was he not, was she not ?
 ne fûmes-nous pas, *were we not ?*
 ne fûtes-vous pas, *were you not ?*
 ne furent-ils pas, ne furent-elles
 pas, *were they not ?*

Past Indefinite.

N'ai-je pas eu, *have I not had ?*
 n'as-tu pas eu, *hast thou not*
had ?
 n'a-t-il pas eu, n'a-t-elle pas eu,
has he not had, has she not
had ?
 n'avons-nous pas eu, *have we*
not had ?
 n'avez-vous pas eu, *have you*
not had ?
 n'ont-ils pas eu, n'ont-elles pas
 eu, *have they not had ?*

N'ai-je pas été, *have I not been ?*
 n'as-tu pas été, *hast thou not*
been ?
 n'a-t-il pas été, n'a-t-elle pas
 été, *has he not been, has she*
not been ?
 n'avons-nous pas été, *have we*
not been ?
 n'avez-vous pas été, *have you*
not been ?
 n'ont-ils pas été, n'ont-elles pas
 été, *have they not been ?*

Pluperfect.

N'avais-je pas eu, *had I not*
had ?
 n'avais-tu pas eu, *hadst thou*
not had ?
 n'avait-il pas eu, n'avait-elle
 pas eu, *had he not had, had*
she not had ?
 n'avions-nous pas eu, *had we*
not had ?
 n'aviez-vous pas eu, *had you*
not had ?
 n'avaient-ils pas eu, n'avaient-elles
 pas eu, *had they not*
had ?

N'avais-je pas été, *had I not*
been ?
 n'avais-tu pas été, *hadst thou*
not been ?
 n'avait-il pas été, n'avait-elle
 pas été, *had he not been, had*
she not been ?
 n'avions-nous pas été, *had we*
not been ?
 n'aviez-vous pas été, *had you*
not been ?
 n'avaient-ils pas été, n'avaient-elles
 pas été, *had they not*
been ?

Past Anterior.

N'eus-je pas eu, *had I not had ?*
 n'eus-tu pas eu, *hadst thou not*
had ?
 n'eut-il pas eu, n'eut-elle pas
 eu, *had he not had, had she*
not had ?
 n'eûmes-nous pas eu, *had we*
not had ?
 n'eûtes-vous pas eu, *had you*
not had ?

N'eus-je pas été, *had I not*
been ?
 n'eus-tu pas été, *hadst thou not*
been ?
 n'eut-il pas été, n'eut-elle pas
 été, *had he not been, had she*
not been ?
 n'eûmes-nous pas été, *had we*
not been ?
 n'eûtes-vous pas été, *had you*
not been ?

Past anterior—Continued.

n'eurent-ils pas eu, n'eurent-elles pas eu, *had they not had?*

n'eurent-ils pas été, n'eurent-elles pas été, *had they not been?*

Future (simple).

N'aurai-je pas, *shall I not have?*

Ne serai-je pas, *shall I not be?*

n'auras-tu pas, *wilt thou not have?*

ne seras-tu pas, *will thou not be?*

n'aura-t-il pas, n'aura-t-elle pas, *will he not have, will she not have?*

ne sera-t-il pas, ne sera-t-elle pas, *will he not be, will she not be?*

n'aurons-nous pas, *shall we not have?*

ne serons-nous pas, *shall we not be?*

n'aurez-vous pas, *will you not have?*

ne serez-vous pas, *will you not be?*

n'auront-ils pas, n'auront-elles pas, *will they not have?*

ne seront-ils pas, ne seront-elles pas, *shall they not be?*

Future Past (or anterior).

N'aurai-je pas eu, *shall I not have had?*

N'aurai-je pas été, *shall I not have been?*

n'auras-tu pas eu, *wilt thou not have had?*

n'auras-tu pas été, *wilt thou not have been?*

n'aura-t-il pas eu, n'aura-t-elle pas eu, *will he not have, will she not have had?*

n'aura-t-il pas été, n'aura-t-elle pas été, *will he or she not have been?*

n'aurons-nous pas eu, *shall we not have had?*

n'aurons-nous pas été, *shall we not have been?*

n'aurez-vous pas eu, *will you not have had?*

n'aurez-vous pas été, *will you not have been?*

n'auront-ils pas eu, n'auront-elles pas eu, *will they not have had?*

n'auront-ils pas été, n'auront-elles pas été, *will they not have been?*

CONDITIONAL.

Present.

N'aurais-je pas, *should I not have?*

Ne serais-je pas, *should I not be?*

n'aurais-tu pas, *wouldst thou not have?*

ne serais-tu pas, *wouldst thou not be?*

n'aurait-il pas, n'aurait-elle pas, *would he not have, would she not have?*

ne serait-il pas, ne serait-elle pas, *would he or she not be?*

n'aurions-nous pas, *should we not have?*

ne serions-nous pas, *should we not be?*

n'auriez-vous pas, *would you not have?*

ne seriez-vous pas, *would you not be?*

n'auraient-ils pas, n'auraient-elles pas, *would they not have?*

ne seraient-ils pas, ne seraient-elles pas, *would they not be?*

Past.

N'aurais-je pas eu, <i>should I not have had?</i>	N'aurais-je pas été, <i>should I not have been?</i>
n'aurais-tu pas eu, <i>wouldst thou not have had?</i>	n'aurais-tu pas été, <i>wouldst thou not have been?</i>
n'aurait-il pas eu, n'aurait-elle pas eu, <i>would he or she not have had?</i>	n'aurait-il pas été, n'aurait-elle pas été, <i>would he or she not have been?</i>
n'aurions-nous pas eu, <i>should we not have had?</i>	n'aurions-nous pas été, <i>should we not have been?</i>
n'auriez-vous pas eu, <i>would you not have had?</i>	n'auriez-vous pas été, <i>would you not have been?</i>
n'auraient-ils pas eu, n'auraient-elles pas eu, <i>would they not have had?</i>	n'auraient-ils pas été, n'auraient-elles pas été, <i>would they not have been?</i>

B.—THE FOUR REGULAR CONJUGATIONS.

There are four conjugations in French, which serve as models for conjugating all the *regular* verbs in the language. The termination of the *infinitive present* indicates the conjugation to which a verb belongs.

Verbs of the *first* conjugation end in *er*.

Those of the *second* conjugation end in *ir*.

Those of the *third* end in *oir*.

Those of the *fourth* end in *re*.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

SECOND CONJUGATION

Present.

Parl=*er*, to *speak*.

| Pun=*ir*, to *punish*.

Past.

Avoir parlé, to *have spoken*.

| Avoir puni, to *have punished*.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

Parl=*ant*, *speaking*.

| Pun=*issant*, *punishing*.

Past.

Parl=*é*, *spoken*.

| Pun=*i*, *punished*.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je parle, <i>I speak, I am speak-</i> [ing.	Je punis, <i>I punish, I am punish-</i> [ing.
tu parles.	tu punis.
il, elle parle.	il, elle punit.
nous parlons.	nous punissons.
vous parlez.	vous punissez.
ils, elles parlent.	ils, elles punissent.

Imperfect.

Je parlais, <i>I spoke, I was speaking,</i> <i>I used to speak.</i>	Je punissais, <i>I punished, I was</i> <i>punishing, I used to punish.</i>
tu parlais.	tu punissais.
il, elle parlait.	il, elle punissait.
nous parlions.	nous punissions.
vous parliez.	vous punissiez.
ils, elles parlaient.	ils, elles punissaient.

Past definite.

Je parlai, <i>I spoke, I did speak.</i>	Je punis, <i>I punished, I did punish.</i>
tu parlais.	tu punis.
il, elle parla.	il, elle punit.
nous parlâmes.	nous punîmes.
vous parlâtes.	vous punîtes.
ils, elles parlèrent.	ils, elles punirent.

Past indefinite.

J'ai parlé, <i>I have spoken.</i>	J'ai puni, <i>I have punished.</i>
tu as parlé.	tu as puni.
il, elle a parlé.	il, elle a puni.
nous avons parlé.	nous avons puni.
vous avez parlé.	vous avez puni.
ils, elles ont parlé.	ils, elles ont puni.

Pluperfect.

J'avais parlé, <i>I had spoken.</i>	J'avais puni, <i>I had punished.</i>
tu avais parlé.	tu avais puni.
il, elle avait parlé.	il, elle avait puni.
nous avions parlé.	nous avions puni.
vous aviez parlé.	vous aviez puni.
ils, elles avaient parlé.	ils, elles avaient puni.

Past anterior.

J'eus parlé, <i>I had spoken.</i>	J'eus puni, <i>I had punished.</i>
tu eus parlé.	tu eus puni.
il, elle eut parlé.	il, elle eut puni.
nous eûmes parlé.	nous eûmes puni.
vous eûtes parlé.	vous eûtes puni.
ils, elles eurent parlé.	ils, elles eurent puni.

Future (simple).

<i>Je parlerai, I shall or will speak.</i>	<i>Je punirai, I shall or will punish.</i>
tu parleras.	tu puniras.
il, elle parlera.	il, elle punira.
nous parlerons.	nous punirons.
vous parlerez.	vous punirez.
ils, elles parleront.	ils, elles puniront.

Future past (or anterior).

<i>J'aurai parlé, I shall have spoken.</i>	<i>J'aurai puni, I shall or will have punished.</i>
tu auras parlé.	tu auras puni.
il, elle aura parlé.	il, elle aura puni.
nous aurons parlé.	nous aurons puni.
vous aurez parlé.	vous aurez puni.
ils, elles auront parlé.	ils, elles auront puni.

CONDITIONAL.

Present.

<i>Je parlerais, I should or would speak.</i>	<i>Je punirais, I should or would punish.</i>
tu parlerais.	tu punirais.
il, elle parlerait.	il, elle punirait.
nous parlerions.	nous punirions.
vous parleriez.	vous puniriez.
ils, elles parleraient.	ils, elles puniraient.

Past.

<i>J'aurais parlé, I should have spoken.</i>	<i>J'aurais puni, I should have punished.</i>
tu aurais parlé.	tu aurais puni.
il, elle aurait parlé.	il, elle aurait puni.
nous aurions parlé.	nous aurions puni.
vous auriez parlé.	vous auriez puni.
ils, elles auraient parlé.	ils, elles auraient puni.

Imperative.

<i>Parle, speak thou.</i>	<i>Punis, punish thou.</i>
qu'il or qu'elle parle, let him or her speak.	qu'il or qu'elle punisse, let him or her punish.
parlons, let us speak.	punissons, let us punish.
parlez, speak you.	punissez, punish you.
qu'ils or qu'elles parlent, let them speak.	qu'ils or qu'elles punissent, let them punish.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

<i>Que je parle, that I may speak.</i>	<i>Que je punisse, that I may punish.</i>
que tu parles.	que tu punisses.
qu'il, qu'elle parle.	qu'il, qu'elle punisse.
que nous parlions.	que nous punissions.
que vous parliez.	que vous punissiez.
qu'ils, qu'elles parlent.	qu'ils, qu'elles punissent.

Imperfect.

Que je parlasse, <i>that I might speak.</i>	Que je punisse, <i>that I might punish.</i>
que tu parlasses.	que tu punisses.
qu'il, qu'elle parlât.	qu'il, qu'elle punît.
que nous parlussions.	que nous punissions.
que vous parlassiez.	que vous punissiez.
qu'ils, qu'elles parlassent.	qu'ils, qu'elles punissent.

Past.

Que j'aie parlé, <i>that I may have spoken.</i>	Que j'aie puni, <i>that I may have punished.</i>
que tu aies parlé.	que tu aies puni.
qu'il, qu'elle ait parlé.	qu'il, qu'elle ait puni.
que nous ayons parlé.	que nous ayons puni.
que vous ayez parlé.	que vous ayez puni.
qu'ils, qu'elles aient parlé.	qu'ils, qu'elles aient puni.

Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse parlé, <i>that I might have spoken.</i>	Que j'eusse puni, <i>that I might have punished.</i>
que tu eusses parlé.	que tu eusses puni.
qu'il, qu'elle eût parlé.	qu'il, qu'elle eût puni.
que nous eussions parlé.	que nous eussions puni.
que vous eussiez parlé.	que vous eussiez puni.
qu'ils, qu'elles eussent parlé.	qu'ils, qu'elles eussent puni.

THIRD CONJUGATION.*

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE.

*Present.*Rec=avoir, *to receive.*| Rend=re, *to render.**Past.*Avoir reçu, *to have received.*| Avoir rendu, *to have rendered.*

PARTICIPLE.

*Present.*Recev=ant, *receiving.*| Rend=ant, *rendering.**Past.*Rec=u, *received.*| Rend=u, *rendered.*

* *Rem.*—Amongst the verbs of the third conjugation, only those which end in *avoir* are conjugated like “*rec=avoir*.” The others are irregular.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je reçois, <i>I receive, I am receiving.</i>	Je rends, <i>I render, I am rendering.</i>
tu reçois.	tu rends.
il, elle reçoit.	il, elle rend.
nous recevons.	nous rendons.
vous recevez.	vous rendez.
ils, elles reçoivent.	ils, elles rendent.

Imperfect.

Je recevais, <i>I received, I was receiving, I used to receive.</i>	Je rendais, <i>I rendered, I was rendering, I used to render.</i>
tu recevais.	tu rendais.
il, elle recevait.	il, elle rendait.
nous recevions.	nous rendions.
vous receviez.	vous rendiez.
ils, elles recevaient.	ils, elles rendaient.

Past definite.

Je reçus, <i>I received.</i>	Je rendis, <i>I rendered.</i>
tu reçus.	tu rendis.
il, elle reçut.	il, elle rendit.
nous reçûmes.	nous rendîmes.
vous reçûtes.	vous rendîtes.
ils, elles reçurent.	ils, elles rendirent.

Past indefinite.

J'ai reçu, <i>I have received.</i>	J'ai rendu, <i>I have rendered.</i>
tu as reçu.	tu as rendu.
il a reçu.	il, elle a rendu.
nous avons reçu.	nous avons rendu.
vous avez reçu.	vous avez rendu.
ils ont reçu.	ils, elles ont rendu.

Pluperfect.

J'avais reçu, <i>I had received.</i>	J'avais rendu, <i>I had rendered.</i>
tu avais reçu.	tu avais rendu.
il, elle avait reçu.	il, elle avait rendu.
nous avions reçu.	nous avions rendu.
vous aviez reçu.	vous aviez rendu.
ils, elles avaient reçu.	ils, elles avaient rendu.

Past anterior.

J'eus reçu, <i>I had received.</i>	J'eus rendu, <i>I had rendered.</i>
tu eus reçu.	tu eus rendu.
il, elle eut reçu.	il, elle eut rendu.
nous eûmes reçu.	nous eûmes rendu.
vous eûtes reçu.	vous eûtes rendu.
ils, elles eurent reçu.	ils, elles eurent rendu.

Future (simple).

Je recevrai, *I shall receive.*
 tu recevras.
 il, elle recevra.
 nous recevrons.
 vous recevrez.
 ils, elles recevront.

Je rendrai, *I shall render.*
 tu rendras.
 il, elle rendra.
 nous rendrons.
 vous rendrez.
 ils, elles rendront.

Future past (or anterior).

J'aurai reçu, *I shall have received.*
 tu auras reçu.
 il, elle aura reçu.
 nous aurons reçu.
 vous aurez reçu.
 ils, elles auront reçu.

J'aurai rendu, *I shall have rendered.*
 tu auras rendu.
 il, elle aura rendu.
 nous aurons rendu.
 vous aurez rendu.
 ils, elles auront rendu.

CONDITIONAL.

Present.

Je recevrais, *I should receive.*
 tu recevrais.
 il, elle recevrait.
 nous recevriions.
 vous recevriez.
 ils, elles recevraient.

Je rendrais, *I should render.*
 tu rendrais.
 il, elle rendrait.
 nous rendrions.
 vous rendriez.
 ils, elles rendraient.

Past.

J'aurais reçu, *I should have received.*
 tu aurais reçu.
 il, elle aurait reçu.
 nous aurions reçu.
 vous auriez reçu.
 ils, elles auraient reçu.

J'aurais rendu, *I should have rendered.*
 tu aurais rendu.
 il, elle aurait rendu.
 nous aurions rendu.
 vous auriez rendu.
 ils, elles auraient rendu.

Imperative.

Reçois, *receive thou.*
 qu'il reçoive, *let him receive.*
 qu'elle reçoive, *let her receive.*
 recevons, *let us receive.*
 recevez, *receive (ye or you).*
 qu'ils, qu'elles reçoivent, *let them receive.*

Rends, *render thou.*
 qu'il rende, *let him render.*
 qu'elle rende, *let her render.*
 rendons, *let us render.*
 rendez, *render (you).*
 qu'ils, qu'elles rendent, *let them render.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Que je reçoive, <i>that I may receive.</i>	Que je rende, <i>that I may render.</i>
que tu reçoives.	que tu rendes.
qu'il, qu'elle reçoive.	qu'il, qu'elle rende.
que nous recevions.	que nous rendions.
que vous receviez.	que vous rendiez.
qu'ils, qu'elles reçoivent.	qu'ils, qu'elles rendent.

Imperfect.

Que je reçusse, <i>that I might receive.</i>	Que je rendisse, <i>that I might render.</i>
que tu reçusses.	que tu rendisses.
qu'il, qu'elle reçût.	qu'il, qu'elle rendît.
que nous reçussions.	que nous rendissions.
que vous reçussiez.	que vous rendissiez.
qu'ils, qu'elles reçussent.	qu'ils, qu'elles rendissent.

Past.

Que j'aie reçu, <i>that I may have received.</i>	Que j'aie rendu, <i>that I may have rendered.</i>
que tu aies reçu.	que tu aies rendu.
qu'il, qu'elle ait reçu.	qu'il, qu'elle ait rendu.
que nous ayons reçu.	que nous ayons rendu.
que vous ayez reçu.	que vous ayez rendu.
qu'ils, qu'elles aient reçu.	qu'ils, qu'elles aient rendu.

Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse reçu, <i>that I might have received.</i>	Que j'eusse rendu, <i>that I might have rendered.</i>
que tu eusses reçu.	que tu eusses rendu.
qu'il, qu'elle eût reçu.	qu'il, qu'elle eût rendu.
que nous eussions reçu.	que nous eussions rendu.
que vous eussiez reçu.	que vous eussiez rendu.
qu'ils, qu'elles eussent reçu.	qu'ils, qu'elles eussent rendu.

Formation of the Tenses.

Tenses are divided into two classes:

1. Primitive tenses.
2. Derived tenses.

Primitive tenses are those which serve to form other tenses. They are five in number, three of them being in the infinitive mood :—

1. Infinitive present.
2. Participle present.
3. Participle past.
4. Indicative present.
5. Past definite (2nd person singular).

Derived tenses are those formed from the primitive tenses.

PRIMITIVE TENSES.		DERIVED TENSES.		
(1.) <i>Infinit. present.</i>		<i>Future.</i>	<i>Conditional.</i>	
1. Conj.	Parler.	Je parler=ai, etc.	Je parler=ais, etc.	
2. Conj.	Finir.	Je finir=ai, etc.	Je finir=ais, etc.	
3. Conj.	Recevoir.	Je recev=rai, etc.	Je recev=rais, etc.	
4. Conj.	Rendre.	Je rend=rai, etc.	Je rend=rais, etc.	
(2.) <i>Partic. present.</i>		<i>The 3 persons plural of indicative present.</i>	<i>Imperfect of indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive present.</i>
1. Conj.	Parl=ant.	{ nous parl=ons. vous parl=ez. ils parl=ent. }	Je parl=ais, etc.	Que je parl=e, etc.
2. Conj.	Fin=issant.	{ nous fin=issons. vous fin=issez. ils fin=issent. }	Je fin=issais, etc.	Que je fin=isse, etc.
3. Conj.	Recev=ant.	{ nous recev=ons. vous recev=ez. ils reçoiv=ent. }	Je recev=ais, etc.	Que je reçoiv=e, etc.
4. Conj.	Rend=ant.	{ nous rend=ons. vous rend=ez. ils rend=ent. }	Je rend=ais, etc.	Que je rend=e, etc.
(3.) <i>Participle past.</i>		All the compound tenses.		

PRIMITIVE TENSES.		DERIVED TENSES.		
(4.) <i>Indic. present.</i>		<i>Imperative.</i>		
Je parle. Tu parles. Il parle. Nous parlons. Vous parlez. Ils parlent.		Parle (no s). Qu'il parle. Parlons. Parlez. Qu'ils parlent.		
(5.) <i>Past definite.</i> (2nd person singular.)		<i>Imperfect of the Subjunctive.</i>		
1. Conj.	Tu parlas.	Que je parlas=se, etc.		
2. Conj.	Tu finis.	Que je finis=se, etc.		
3. Conj.	Tu reçois.	Que je reçois=se, etc.		
4. Conj.	Tu rendis.	Que je rendis=se, etc.		

C.—PASSIVE VERB.

The conjugation of a passive verb is effected by adding the past participle of the verb to be conjugated to the auxiliary "*être, to be*," through all its moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

This past participle, when accompanied by "*être, to be*," and when without the auxiliary verbs, "*être*" or "*avoir*," agrees in gender and number with the noun or pronoun to which it (past participle) relates.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

Être frappé — $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{é} \\ \text{ée} \\ \text{és} \\ \text{ées} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{sing.} \\ \text{plur.} \end{array} \right\} \text{to be s'ruck}$

Past.

Avoir été frappé— $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{é} \\ \text{ée} \\ \text{és} \\ \text{ées} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{sing.} \\ \\ \text{plur.} \end{array} \right\} \text{to have been struck}$

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

Étant frappé— $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{é} \\ \text{ée} \\ \text{és} \\ \text{ées} \end{array} \right\} \text{being struck.}$

Past.

Ayant été frappé— $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{é} \\ \text{ée} \\ \text{és} \\ \text{ées} \end{array} \right\} \text{having been struck.}$

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je suis frappé or frappée, *I am struck.*
 tu es frappé or frappée.
 il est frappé, elle est frappée.
 nous sommes frappés or frappées.
 vous êtes frappés or frappées.
 ils sont frappés, elles sont frappées.

Imperfect.

J'étais frappé or frappée, *I was struck.*
 tu étais frappé or frappée.
 il était frappé, elle était frappée.
 nous étions frappés or frappées.
 vous étiez frappés or frappées.
 ils étaient frappés, elles étaient frappées.

Past definite.

Je fus frappé or frappée, *I was struck.*
 tu fus frappé or frappée.
 il fut frappé, elle fut frappée.
 nous fûmes frappés or frappées.
 vous fûtes frappés or frappées.
 ils furent frappés, elles furent frappées.

Past indefinite.

J'ai été frappé or frappée, *I have been struck.*
 tu as été frappé or frappée.
 il a été frappé, elle a été frappée.
 nous avons été frappés or frappées.
 vous avez été frappés or frappées.
 ils ont été frappés, elles ont été frappées.

Pluperfect.

J'avais été frappé or frappée, *I had been struck.*
 tu avais été frappé or frappée.
 il avait été frappé, elle avait été frappée.
 nous avions été frappés or frappées.
 vous aviez été frappés or frappées.
 ils avaient été frappés, elles avaient été frappées.

Future (simple).

Je serai frappé or frappée, *I shall be struck.*
 tu seras frappé or frappée.
 il sera frappé, elle sera frappée.
 nous serons frappés or frappées.
 vous serez frappés or frappées.
 ils seront frappés, elles seront frappées.

Past anterior.

J'eus été frappé or frappée, *I had been struck.*
 tu eus été frappé or frappée.
 il eut été frappé, elle eut été frappée.
 nous eûmes été frappés or frappées.
 vous eûtes été frappés or frappées.
 ils eurent été frappés, elles eurent été frappées.

Future Past (or anterior).

J'aurai été frappé or frappée, *I shall have been struck.*
 tu auras été frappé or frappée.
 il aura été frappé, elle aura été frappée.
 nous aurons été frappés or frappées.
 vous aurez été frappés or frappées.
 ils auront été frappés, elles auront été frappées.

*Conditional.**Present.*

Je serais frappé or frappée, *I should be struck.*
 tu serais frappé or frappée.
 il serait frappé, elle serait frappée.
 nous serions frappés or frappées.
 vous seriez frappés or frappées.
 ils seraient frappés, elles seraient frappées.

Present.

J'aurais été frappé or frappée, *I should have been struck.*
 tu aurais été frappé or frappée.
 il aurait été frappé, elle aurait été frappée.
 nous aurions été frappés or frappées.
 vous auriez été frappés or frappées.
 ils auraient été frappés, elles auraient été frappées.

IMPERATIVE.

Sois frappé or frappée, *be struck.*
 qu'il soit frappé, *let him be struck.*
 qu'elle soit frappée, *let her be struck.*

soyons frappés or frappées, *let us be struck.*
 soyez frappés or frappées, *be struck.*
 qu'ils soient frappés, qu'elles soient frappées, *let them be struck.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Que je sois frappé or frappée,
that I may be struck.
 que tu sois frappé or frappée.
 qu'il soit frappé, qu'elle soit
 frappée.
 que nous soyons frappés or
 frappées.
 que vous soyez frappés or frap-
 pées.
 qu'ils soient frappés, qu'elles
 soient frappées.

Past.

Que j'aie été frappé or frappée,
that I may have been struck.
 que tu aies été frappé or frappée.
 qu'il ait été frappé, qu'elle ait
 été frappée.
 que nous ayons été frappés or
 frappées.
 que vous ayez été frappés or
 frappées.
 qu'ils aient été frappés, qu'elles
 aient été frappées.

Imperfect.

Que je fusse frappé or frappée,
that I might be struck.
 que tu fusses frappé or frappée.
 qu'il fût frappé, qu'elle fût
 frappée.
 que nous fussions frappés or
 frappées.
 que vous fussiez frappés or
 frappées.
 qu'ils fussent frappés, qu'elles
 fussent frappées.

Pluperfect.

Que j'eusse été frappé or frap-
 pée, *that I might have been*
struck.
 que tu eusses été frappé or
 frappée.
 qu'il eût été frappé, qu'elle eût
 été frappée.
 que nous eussions été frappés
 or frappées.
 que vous eussiez été frappés or
 frappées.
 qu'ils eussent été frappés,
 qu'elles eussent été frappées.

D.—REFLECTIVE VERBS.

A reflexive verb is conjugated, as in English, with two personal pronouns of the same person; but in French these pronouns both come *before* the verb; in compound tenses, the auxiliary, "être, to be," is used.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

Se laver, *to wash one's self.*

Past.

S'être lavé, *to have washed one's self.*

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

Se lavant, *washing one's self.*

Past.

S'étant lavé, *having washed one's self.*

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je me lave, *I wash myself, I am washing myself.*
 tu te laves.
 il, elle se lave.
 nous nous lavons.
 vous vous lavez.
 ils, elles se lavent.

Past definite.

Je me lavai, *I washed myself.*
 tu te lavas,
 il, elle se lava.
 nous nous lavâmes.
 vous vous lavâtes.
 ils, elles se lavèrent.

Pluperfect.

Je m'étais lavé or lavée, *I had washed myself.*
 tu t'étais lavé or lavée.
 il s'était lavé, elle s'était lavée.
 nous nous étions lavés or lavées.
 vous vous étiez lavés or lavées.
 ils se étaient lavés, elles s'étaient lavées.

Future (simple).

Je me laverai, *I shall wash myself.*
 tu te laveras.
 il, elle se lavera.
 nous nous laverons.
 vous vous laverez.
 ils, elles se laveront.

Imperfect.

Je me lavais, *I was washing myself, I used to wash myself.*
 tu te lavais.
 il, elle se lavait.
 nous nous lavions.
 vous vous laviez.
 ils, elles se lavaient.

Past indefinite.

Je me suis lavé, lavée, *I have washed myself.*
 tu t'es lavé, lavée.
 il s'est lavé, elle s'est lavée.
 nous nous sommes lavés, lavées.
 vous vous êtes lavés, lavées.
 ils se sont lavés, lavées.

Past anterior.

Je me fus lavé or lavée, *I had washed myself.*
 tu te fus lavé or lavée.
 il se fut lavé, elle se fut lavée.
 nous nous fûmes lavés or lavées.
 vous vous fûtes lavés or lavées.
 ils se furent lavés, elles se furent lavées.

Future past (or anterior).

Je me serai lavé or lavée, *I shall have washed myself.*
 tu te seras lavé or lavée.
 il se sera lavé, elle se sera lavée.
 nous nous serons lavés or lavées.
 vous vous serez lavés or lavées.
 ils se seront lavés, elles se seront lavées.

CONDITIONAL.

Present.

Je me laverais, *I should wash myself.*
 tu te laverais.
 il, elle se laverait.
 nous nous laverions.
 vous vous laveriez.
 ils, elles se laveraient.

Past.

Je me serais lavé or lavée, *I should have washed myself.*
 tu te serais lavé or lavée.
 il se serait lavé, elle se serait lavée.
 nous nous serions lavés or lavées.
 vous vous seriez lavés or lavées.
 ils se seraient lavés, elles se seraient lavées.

IMPERATIVE (*one pronoun*).

Lave-toi, wash thyself.

qu'il se lave, let him wash himself.

qu'elle se lave, let her wash herself.

lavons-nous, let us wash ourselves.

lavez-vous, wash yourself or yourselves.

qu'ils, qu'elles se lavent, let them wash themselves.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Que je me lave, that I may wash myself.

que tu te laves.

qu'il, qu'elle se lave.

que nous nous lavions.

que vous vous laviez.

qu'ils, qu'elles se lavent.

Past.

Que je me sois lavé or lavée, that I may have washed myself.

que tu te sois lavé or lavée.

qu'il se soit lavé or lavée.

que nous nous soyons lavés or lavées.

que vous vous soyez lavés or lavées.

qu'ils se soient lavés or lavées.

Imperfect.

Que je me lavasse, that I might wash myself.

que tu te lavasses.

qu'il se lavât.

que nous nous lavassions.

que vous vous lavassiez.

qu'ils se lavassent.

Pluperfect.

Que je me fusse lavé or lavée, that I might have washed myself.

que tu te fusses lavé or lavée.

qu'il se fût lavé or lavée.

que nous nous fussions lavés or lavées.

que vous vous fussiez lavés or lavées.

qu'ils se fussent lavés or lavées.

II.—THE ARTICLE.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masc. and Fem.
a.	un.	une.	
the of the or from the to the	le or l'.*	la or l'.*	les.
	du or de l'.*	de la or de l'.*	des.
	au or à l'.*	à la or à l'.*	aux.
Some	du or de l'.* de (before an adj.)	de la or de l'.* de (before an adj.)	des. de (before an adj.)

* Before a vowel or h mute.

NOUN.

1.—*Gender.*

1. Nouns indicating *men* or *males* of animals are masculine.

Ex. : a father, *un* père ; a dog, *un* chien.

2. Nouns indicating *women* or *females* of animals are feminine.

Ex. : a mother, *une* mère ; a bitch, *une* chienne.

With regard to *inanimate objects* :

3. The names of the days, months, and seasons are masculine.

4. The names of metals and of trees are also masculine.

5. The names of *countries* ending in *e* mute are feminine ; those which do not end in *e* mute are masculine.

Ex. : *la* France ; *le* Portugal.

2.—*Formation of the Plural.**General Rule.*

Nouns form their plural by adding *s* to the singular.

Ex. : *le* livre, the book ; *les* livres, the books.

Exceptions.

1st.—Nouns, ending in *s*, *x*, *z* in the singular, are the same in the plural.

Ex. : un fils, a son.
une voix, a voice.
un nez, a nose.

des fils, sons.
des voix, voices.
des nez, noses.

2nd.—Nouns, ending in *au* or *eu*, take *x* in the plural.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Ex.: un tableau, a picture,	des tableaux.
un cheveu, a hair,	des cheveux.

3rd.—Six nouns in *ou* take *x* in the plural.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
un bijou, a jewel,	des bijoux.
un chou, a cabbage,	des choux.
un caillou, a pebble,	des cailloux.
un genou (<i>genu</i>), a knee,	des genoux.
un hibou, an owl,	des hiboux.
un joujou, a toy,	des joujoux.

4th.—Most of nouns ending in *al* change *al* into *aux*.

Ex.: un animal, an animal,	des animaux.
----------------------------	--------------

5th.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
œil, eye, ... makes ...	yeux.
aïeul, grandfather...	{ aïeuls (grandfather and grandmother). aïeux (ancestors).
ciel, heaven, sky,.....	
	cieux.

III.—ADJECTIVES.

A.—ADJECTIVES OF QUALITY.

1.—Formation of the Feminine.

General Rule.—Adjectives form their feminine by adding *e* mute to the masculine.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>
Ex.: grand, great or tall,	grande.

Exceptions.

1st.—Adjectives ending with *e* mute in the masculine are the same in the feminine.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>
Ex.: riche, rich,	riche.

2nd.—Adjectives ending in *f* change *f* into *ve*.

m. *f.*
Ex.: actif, active.

3rd.—Adjectives ending in *x* change *x* into *se*.

m. *f.*
Ex.: heureux, happy, heureuse.

4th.—

<i>m.</i>		<i>f.</i>
ancien, ancient,	... makes ...	ancienne.
bon, good,	... „ ...	bonne.
beau, beautiful,	... „ ...	belle.
blanc, white.	... „ ...	blanche.
doux, soft,	... „ ...	douce.
gros, big, large,	... „ ...	grosse.
long, long,	... „ ...	longue.
mou, soft,	... „ ...	molle.
nouveau, new,	... „ ...	nouvelle.
sec, dry,	... „ ...	sèche.
vieux, old,	... „ ...	vieille.

2.—Formation of the Plural.

General Rule.—To form the plural of adjectives, add *s* to the singular.

Ex.: bon, good, bons.
 bonne, bonnes.

Exceptions.

1st.—Adjectives, ending in *s* or *x* in the masculine singular, do not change in the masculine plural.

masc. sing. *masc. plur.*
Ex.: gras, fat, gras.
 heureux, happy, heureux.

2nd.—Adjectives ending in *au* take *x* in the masculine plural.

m. s. *m. pl.*
Ex.: beau, beautiful, beaux.

3rd.—Most of adjectives, ending in *al*, form their plural masculine by changing *al* into *aux*.

	<i>sing.</i>	<i>masc. plur.</i>
Ex. :	<i>égal</i> , equal,	<i>égaux</i> .
	<i>moral</i> , moral,	<i>moraux</i> .

3. — *Agreement.*

The adjective agrees in gender and number with the noun which it qualifies.

Ex. :	un homme grand, a tall man,	des hommes grands,
	une femme grande, a tall woman,	des femmes grandes.

4.—*Place.*

In French the adjective is generally placed *after* the noun.

Ex. :	a white horse,	un cheval blanc.
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However, the following are generally placed *before* the noun.

beau, handsome,	gros, big.
bon, good,	petit, little.
grand, great.	

5.—*Comparison.*

Rule.—To form the comparative, add *plus* to the adjective. To form the superlative, add *le, la, les* to the comparative.

<i>Adjective.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Ex. : lourd, heavy,	plus lourd, heavier,	le plus lourd, the heaviest

Remarks.—1. In French the possessive adjective agrees in number and gender with the substantive expressing the person or object possessed, and not, as in English, with that which expresses the possessor.

Ex. : *his* book, *son* livre.
 her book, *son* livre.

2. The possessive adjective must be repeated before each noun.

2.—*Demonstrative Adjectives.*

SINGULAR.		
	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
This or that. (before a noun). }	Ce. Cet (before a vowel or an <i>h</i> mute).	} Cette.
PLURAL.		
	<i>Masculine and Feminine.</i>	
These or those (before a noun). }	Ces.	

3.—*Interrogative Adjectives.*

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Which or what (before a noun). }	Quel (<i>qualis</i>).	Quelle.	Quels.	Quelles.

4.—Indefinitive Adjectives.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Masculine.	Feminine.
No, none.....	Aucun.....	Aucune ...	Aucuns ...	Aucunes.
Others.....	Autre (<i>alter</i>).	Autre	Autres	Autres.
Certain	Certain	Certaine ...	Certains ...	Certaines.
Each	Chaque	Chaque ...		
Same	Même.....	Même	Mêmes ...	Mêmes.
No, none.....	Nul (<i>nullus</i>).	Nulle	Nuls.....	Nulles.
Some, whatever.	Quelque	Quelque ...	Quelques...	Quelques.
Several			Plusieurs .	Plusieurs.
Such	Tel (<i>talis</i>) ..	Telle	Tels	Telles.
All, every	Tout (<i>totus</i>).	Toute	Tous	Toutes.

IV.—NUMBERS.

Cardinal Numbers.

1. un (*unus*).
2. deux (*deus*).
3. trois (*tres*).
4. quatre (*quatuor*).
5. cinq (*quinque*).
6. six (*sex*).
7. sept (*septem*).
8. huit (*octo**)§.
9. neuf (*novem*).
10. dix (*decem*).
11. onze (*undecim*†)§.
12. douze (*duodecim*†).
13. treize (*tredecim*).
14. quatorze (*quatuordecim*).
15. quinze (*quinaecim*).
16. seize (*sedecim*).

* octo, oct, oit, uit, huit.

† undecim, und'cim, uncim, unzim, unze, onze.

‡ duodecim, duod'cim, dodecim, docim, dozim, doze, douze.

§ No elision takes place in le, la, before huit, huitième, ones and onzième—so, we say: le huit janvier, je suis le onzième, etc.

Numeral Numbers.

- 1st. premier (*fem.*) première.
- 2nd. second (*fem.*) seconde, or deux-ième. (Pronounce 'segon).
- 3rd. trois=ième.
- 4th. quatr=ième.
- 5th. cinq=uième.
- 6th. six=ième.
- 7th. sept=ième.
- 8th. huit=teime§.
- 9th. neuf=ième.
- 10th. dix=ième.
- 11th. onz=ième.‡
- 12th. douz=ième.
- 13th. treiz=ième.
- 14th. quatorz=ième.
- 15th. quinz=ième.
- 16th. seiz=ième.

Cardinal Numbers.

17. dix-sept.
 18. dix-huit.
 19. dix-neuf.
 20. vingt (*viginti*).
 21. vingt et un.
 22. vingt-deux.
 23. vingt-trois, etc.
 30. trente (*triginta*).
 31. trente et un.
 32. trente-deux, etc.
 40. quarante (*quadraginta*).
 50. cinquante (*quinquaginta*).
 60. soixante (*sexaginta*).
 70. soixante-dix.
 71. soixante et onze.
 72. soixante-douze.
 73. soixante-treize, etc.
 80. quatre-vingts.
 81. quatre-vingt-un.
 82. quatre-vingt-deux, etc.
 90. quatre-vingt-dix.
 91. quatre-vingt-onze.
 92. quatre-vingt-douze, etc.
 100. cent (*centum*).
 101. cent-un, etc.
 200. deux cents.
 201. deux cent-un, etc.
 1000. mille (*mille*).
 10,000 dix mille.
 1,000,000 un million etc.

Numeral Numbers.

- 17th. dix-sept-ième.
 18th. dix-huit-ième.
 19th. dix-neuv-ième.
 20th. vingt-ième.
 21st. vingt et un-ième.
 22nd. vingt-deux-ième.
 23rd. vingt-trois-ième, etc.
 30th. trent-ième.
 31st. trente et un-ième.
 32nd. trente-deux-ième.
 40th. quarant-ième.
 50th. cinquant-ième.
 60th. soixant-ième.
 70th. soixante-dixième.
 71st. soixante et onzième.
 72nd. soixante-douzième.
 73rd. soixante-treizième.
 80th. quatre-vingtième.
 81st. quatre-vingt-unième.
 82nd. quatre-vingt-deuxième, etc.
 90th. quatre-vingt-dixième.
 91st. quatre-vingt-onzième.
 92nd. quatre-vingt-douzième, etc.
 100th. cent-ième.
 101st. cent-unième etc.
 200th. deux-centième.
 201st. deux cent-unième, etc.
 1000th. mill-ième.
 10,000th. dix millième.
 1,000,000th. un millionième, etc.

* *triginta, triinta, trinta, trente.*

Remarks.—1. When *quatre-vingts* is followed by another numeral, it does not take an *s*.

Ex.: 84, quatre-vingt-quatre.

2. *Cent* takes an *s* in *deux cents, trois cents*, etc., but drops it when followed by another numeral.

Ex.: deux cents-deux.

3. *Mille*, thousand, never takes an *s*.

deux mille, 2,000.
 deux milles, two miles.

It is spelt *mil* when referring to dates.

Ex.: We are in 1874, nous sommes en mil huit cent soixante-quatorze.

V.—PRONOUNS.

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.
There are six kinds :—

- 1.—Personal pronouns.
- 2.—Possessive pronouns.
- 3.—Demonstrative pronouns.
- 4.—Relative pronouns.
- 5.—Interrogative pronouns.
- 6.—Indefinite pronouns.

1.—PERSONAL PRONOUNS (*Subject*).

I,	je (<i>ego</i>).	We,	nous (<i>nos</i>).
Thou,	tu (<i>tu</i>).	You,	vous (<i>vos</i>).
He,	il (<i>il</i>).	They,	ils, elles (<i>illos, illas</i>).
She,	elle (<i>illa</i>).		
It,	il or elle.		

Objective Personal Pronouns.

(See page 57.)

Reflective Personal Pronouns.

(To be placed *before* the verb.)

One's self,	se (<i>se</i>).	Ourselves,	nous.
Myself,	me (<i>me</i>).	Yourself,	} vous.
Thyself,	te (<i>te</i>).	Yourselves,	
Himself,	} se.	Themselves,	se.
Herself,			
Itself,			

2.—POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
Mine	Le mien.	La mienne.	Les miens.	Les miennes.
Thine	Le tien.	La tienne.	Les tiens.	Les tiennes.
His, her, its.	Le sien.	La sienne.	Les siens.	Les siennes.
Ours	Le nôtre.*	La nôtre.	Les nôtres.	Les nôtres.
Yours	Le vôtre.†	La vôtre.	Les vôtres.	Les vôtres.
Theirs	Le leur.	La leur.	Les leurs.	Les leurs.

* Nostrum.

† Vostrum = vestrum.

3.—DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

		<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>
It.		Ce.	
This } That }	relating to <i>no</i> noun	Ceci. Cela.	
This } That } These } Those }	relating to a noun, and meaning "This one," "That one."	Celui-ci. Celui-là. Ceux-ci. Ceux-là.	Celle-ci. Celle-là. Celles-ci. Celles-là.
That } Those }	relating to a noun, and followed by a relative pron.	Celui. Ceux.	Celle. Celles.
That }	(relating to <i>no</i> noun, and followed by a relative pronoun.)	Ce.	

4.—RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Animals and Things.</i>
Subject (or Nominative).	who : : } qui (<i>qui</i>). that : : }	which : : qui. that : : qui.
Direct object (or Accusative).	whom . : } que (<i>quem</i>). that . : }	which . : que. that . : que.
Indirect object.	of whom . dont, <i>or</i> whose . . duquel, <i>fem.</i> de laquelle, etc., <i>or</i> ... de qui.*	of which . dont, <i>or</i> whose . . duquel, <i>fem.</i> de laquelle, etc.
	to whom . auquel, <i>fem.</i> à laquelle, etc., <i>or</i> à qui.*	to which . auquel, <i>fem.</i> à laquelle, etc.
	with whom, avec lequel, <i>fem.</i> avec laquelle, etc., <i>or</i> avec qui.*	with which, avec lequel, <i>fem.</i> avec laquelle, etc.

* *Qui*, when accompanied by a preposition, can only be used in speaking of *persons*, and *never* in speaking of *animals* or *things*.

5.—INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Who,	qui.	What (<i>subj.</i>)	qu'est-ce qui.
Whom,	qui,	What (<i>obj.</i>)	que.
Of whom,	de qui, etc.	Of what,	de quoi, etc.
		What? Quoi?	

6.—INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Aucun, aucune, etc. (with <i>ne</i> before the verb),	} none, no one.
Autrui, ...	others.
Chacun, chacune, etc., ...	each, every one.
L'un l'autre, l'une l'autre, etc., ...	one another, each other.
L'un et l'autre, l'une et l'autre, etc., ...	both.
On, ...	one, they, people, etc.
Personne (with <i>ne</i> before the verb),...	nobody, no one.
Plusieurs, ...	several.
Quelqu'un, quelqu'une, etc., ...	somebody, some one.
Rien (with <i>ne</i> before the verb), ...	nothing.
Tel, telle, etc., ...	such.
Tout, (<i>plur. masc.</i>) tous, etc., ...	all.

VI.—INVARIABLE WORDS.

1.—ADVERB.

A List of the principal Adverbs.

alors, then.	ne...jamais, never.
aujourd'hui, to-day.	là, there.
assez, enough.	loin, far.
beaucoup, much.	maintenant, now.
bien, well.	même, even.
bientôt, soon.	mieux, better.
combien, how much?	moins, less.
dedans, inside.	ne . . . pas, not.
dehors, outside.	où, where.
déjà, already.	peu, little.
demain, to-morrow.	plus, more.
enfin, at last.	souvent, often.
encore, still, again.	tant, so much.
ensemble, together.	toujours, always.
ensuite, afterwards.	très, very.
hier, yesterday.	trop, too much,

Many other adverbs are derived from adjectives, and are formed by adding *ment* (deriv. *mente*) to the feminine singular of the adjective.

Ex. : sage=*ment*, wise=*ly*.
grande=*ment*, great=*ly*.

Place.—French adverbs are generally placed *after* the verb, or between the auxiliary and the past participle if the verb is in a compound tense.

2.—PREPOSITION.

A List of the principal Prepositions.

à, to.	entre, between.
après, after.	jusqu'à, till.
avant, before.	malgré, in spite of.
avec, with.	par, by.
contre, against.	parmi, amongst.
chez, at.	pendant, during.
de, of, from.	pour, for.
dans, in.	près de, near.
depuis, since.	sans, without.
devant, before, (in the presence of).	sous, under.
derrière, behind.	vers, towards.
envers, towards.	voici, here is, here are.
	voilà, there is, there are.

3.—CONJUNCTION.

A List of the principal Conjunctions.

ainsi, thus, so.	ni, nor.
car, for, because.	ou, or.
comme, as.	puisque, since.
done, then (consequently).	quand, lorsque, when.
et, and.	si, if.
mais, but.	

Conjunctions requiring the Subjunctive.

afin que, } in order that,	avant que, before.
pour que, }	de crainte que, } for fear, lest.
bien que, }	de peur que, }
quoique, } although.	

THE END.

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